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** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 1, 2, 4, 5 and 16.

35,561 in N. E. Inducted; British Get More Meat; RAF in 17th Daily Raid

The World's Day—June 27, 1941

New England: 35,561 Men Inducted Into Services

Brig. Gen. Francis B. Wilby announced that 35,561 New England men have been inducted under the Selective Service Act. [Details of this and other military and defense news: Page 4.]

A naval court of inquiry convened at New London, Conn., to investigate cause of the sinking of the submarine O-9.

Graduates of the Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense School went to Camp Edwards for Army gas tests—first given to defense school women. [Details and pictures: Page 2.]

A Harvard professor, Dr. Julius S. Bixler, was named President of Colby College. [Details and picture: Page 4.]

Secretary of the Interior Ickes declared the United States is in a position where it must either "fight" or make "a craven's truce." [Page 5.]

Air and Sea: Britain Raises Meat Ration

Britain increased its meat ration starting July 7 from 1s to 1s. 2d. for each person. The Ministry of food sai dthe increase was made possible by exceptionally large quantities of frozen meats from overseas, and that the new level would be maintained for some time to come.

Latest type British bombers swept over the English Channel for their 17th consecutive intensive air assaults on Germany. [Page 8.]

A German munitions dump at Amersfoort, in central Netherlands, was reported by the British radio to have been blown up with more than 100 explosions.

A British cruiser captured the French Government-owned freighter Indochinois in the South Atlantic, and took it to Freetown, West Africa, New York maritime circles reported.

Middle East: French Plan Withdrawal From Syria

Evacuation of French troops from Syria through Turkey—if unarmed as civilians—was reported by a high Turkish official to have been agreed upon by the Ankara Government. [Page 1.]

Allied penetration north and northwest of the captured Syrian Capital of Damascus was reported by the British Middle East Command to have advanced. [Page 6.]

Axis merchant ships totaling 20,000 tons have been torpedoed by British planes off the Italian Coast, the British stated.

Washington: Awaits Russian Requests for Aid

The Government told Russian Ambassador Oumansky that it would give immediate attention to any request from the Soviet Union for aid against the German attack.

The prospective shortage of aluminum may necessitate curtailment of electricity in homes that power may be made available for aluminum manufacture, a special Senate committee investigating defense reported. [Page 9.]

The House passed legislation to increase the lending power of the Commodity Credit Corporation to permit higher loans on basic farm crops. The bill goes to the Senate.

Twelve more commercial transport planes in addition to 20 already requisitioned will be taken over by the Government in the near future, Robert Hinckley, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, said. The 20 requisitioned were transferred to Britain.

The United States and the Axis powers will exchange more than 500 unwanted consular officers, employees of official and other agencies, and their families with a round trip by an American vessel to sail from New York for Lisbon before July 15.

Eight American Steamship companies engaged in foreign trade under operating-differential agreements with the Maritime Commission have voluntarily agreed to a reduction in their subsidy rates to a "comparatively nominal figure," the Commission announced.

The Senate Naval Affairs committee rejected a Navy request for authority to hold volunteers now with the fleet in service after their enlistment period ends.

The Treasury said June income and excess profits tax collections have exceeded $900,000,000—the largest figure for such collections in any June.

The Senate Naval Committee approved a revised House measure which would permit the Navy to set up a secret police force of 300 men to guard against threatened sabotage, espionage or other subversive activities in naval establishments, but reduced funds for it from $1,500,000 to $1,000,000 yearly.

The Senate approved on a voice vote the record-breaking $10,384,821,624 Army supply bill tnday and sent it back to the House for consideration of increases totalling $558,312,132.

Diplomatic: Nazis Return to Anti-Red Crusade

Nazi Germany, by force or coercion, was attempting to sweep its vassal states into a "crusade" against Communism. [Page 6.]

Spain's falangists began recruiting volunteers to fight as a "token" force against Communism.

Hungary declared war against Russia. Denmark remained nonbelligerent but broke off diplomatic relations with Moscow.

Croatia proclaimed itself ready to march against Russia.

Finland was at war against Russia, and Sweden was permitting passage of German troops from Norway to Finland.

Russian withdrawals before Nazi panzer divisions driving through former Poland in the direction of Minsk—terminus of the highway to Moscow—were admitted by Moscow. Germany claimed that the main decision over Soviet Russia has already been won. [Pages 1 and 7.]

New Sperry Plant To Cost $20,000,000

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—Sperry Gyroscope Company announced today a factory to make both aircraft and anti-aircraft instruments would be begun soon at North Hempstead, Long Island, to cost $20,000,000 with equipment.

Seven thousand new employees will be hired for the plant, the company said. The company expects ground to be broken within a week and manufacturing to begin early in 1942.

The buildings will cover 1,350,000 square feet. To be known as the Lakeville plant, it will be built under an arrangement with the Defense Plant Corporation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, will be the property of DPC, and leased by Sperry.

The products will by gyroscopic flying instruments and special equipment for anti-aircraft forces.

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Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER

TONIGHT

TOMORROW

COOLER WARM SHOWERS FAIR

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Beach Weather Is Here Again

New England beach resorts looked for a rush of business this week end as the Weather Bureau forecast above normal temperatures for the next several days.

The first wave of shore-bound traffic started shortly after noon as thousands of persons fled the city before a warm spell which lifted the mercury to 95 degrees at 2:30 p. m., thereby breaking a 41-year-old record for this date. Today, incidentally, was also the hottest day so far this year.

Normal temperature for Boston, according to the Weather Bureau is 70 degrees. Hot weather is expected to prevail in New England through next Wednesday with the exception of northern Maine.

Redistricting: 3 Democrats To Lose Seats

Plans to eliminate Representative Arthur D. Healey, Representative Joseph E. Casey, and Representative Thomas H. Eliot, three of Massachusetts' six Democratic Representatives in Congress were agreed upon today by the Republican-controlled Congressional Redistricting Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature.

The redistricting plan, drafted tentatively, called for reapportionment of the State into 14 congressional districts instead of the present 15. Eleven of these would be Republican and three Democratic in political complexion.

As the present congressional lineup in the State comprises nine Republicans and six Democrats, the proposed changes would mean a gain of two Republican seats.

Reapportionment is necessary because the 1940 Census calls for Massachusetts' membership in the National House being cut from 15 to 14 seats.

Mr. Healey has served in the National House since 1933 and is co-author of the Walsh-Healey labor act. Mr. Eliot is a grandson of the late Charles W. Eliot, former President of Harvard University, and one of Massachusetts' leading New Dealers. Mr. Casey is also a leader of the young New Dealers and is considered a possible candidate for Governor in 1942,

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Turkey Allows French to Pass In Syrian Exit

Advance of British and Free French puts forces of Vichy in danger of heavy losses.

ANKARA, Turkey, June 27 (AP)—A high Turkish source said today that Turkey has granted permission for the evacuation across its territory of Vichy forces now fighting in Syria provided they travel as unarmed civilians.

The French Embassy conceded that it hoped to evacuate 20,000 refugees.

[This, apparently, was a virtual confession that the French are approaching the end of their resistance in Syria.

The Ankara Embassy did not distinguish between civilian and soldier "refugees" but there probably are not as many as 20,000 noncombatant Frenchmen in the whole mandate.]

The Turkish Government, extending transit privileges, specified that no Armenians or Arabs would be allowed across the frontier.

It was expected, however, that only a fraction of the French Army would be able to leave Syria because of a lack of transport, but belief was expressed that most of its officers would succeed in escaping capture by the British.

Tentative arrangements, according to these sources, were made with Jacques Benoist-Mechin, Vice-Chairman of the Vichy Cabinet, who flew here from Vichy by way of Aleppo, Syria, June 25.

Although M. Benoist-Mechin was said to have brought a personal letter from French Chief of State Marshal Pétain to President Inonu of Turkey, President Inonu remained at his summer home near Istanbul and the negotiations were conducted on his behalf by the Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu.

A Reuters, British news agency, dispatch from Ankara, said that the French were reported trying to arrange for evacuation of 20,000 of their troops from Syria, but that it was believed no native soldiers in Gen. Henri Dentz's army would be allowed to enter Turkey.

French admit Allied gains in fighting around Damascus: Page 6.

German 'Peace Drive' Fails; Reds Admit New Retreats; U.S. in Need of Ammunition

Germans claim major victory already won; fighting confined to buffer territory.

MOSCOW, June 27 (AP)—British Ambassador Sir Stafford Cripps returned to Moscow today. British military and economic missions also arrived.

By the Associated Press

Friday, June 27

Germany pushed its eastern front deeper into Russian territory today, accordin gto Russian acknowledgement and German claim.

German quarters, displaying optimism not borne out by an officially published details from the High Command, declared that the main decision over Soviet Russia already had been won in victories all along the 1,000-mile active front.

The Russians acknowledged that their forces had fallen back before a German mechanized thrust to new positions in defense of Vilna, Lithuania, and Baranowicze, Occupied Poland—apparently fighting not in Russia proper but still in the occupied buffer zone.

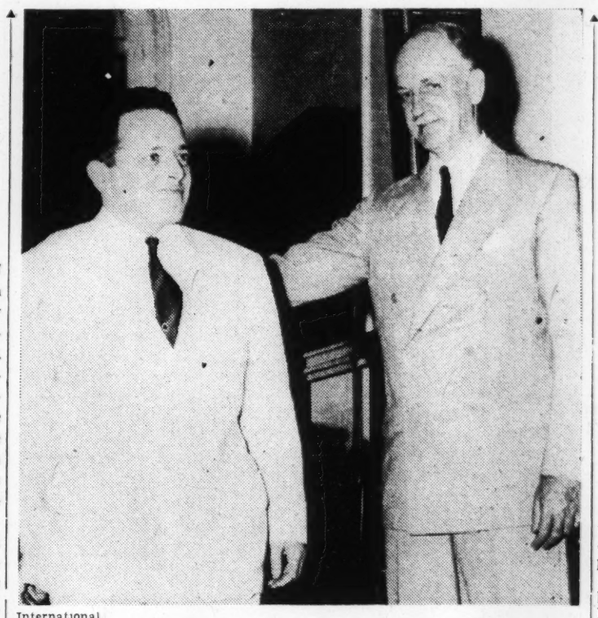
The Russian forces withdrew during the night, said a Moscow communiqué, and were "effectively reformed for new military operations." The depth of the retirement was not given.

Indications were that the Germans, on the sixth day of their drive, had not yet penetrated the secondary outer defenses of the Soviet Union to reach the primary fortifications along the old frontier.

The Russians still were fighting on soil which they had occupied as a buffer against just such a German offensive.

The Russians said their Air Force wrecked many tanks in attacks on the German mechanized forces yesterday on the front running from Lithuania on the Baltic through Poland.

Red planes claim success against Nazi tanks: Page 7.



International

Constantine A. Oumansky Sumner Welles

The United States Undersecretary of State pats the Russian Ambassador on the back as the latter leaves the State Department in Washington after a discussion of the war in Europe and, presumably, of American offers of aid to Russia in its struggle against Germany.

U. S. Seeks War Supplies; Gun Sales to Eire Studied

HYDE PARK, N. Y., June 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt disclosed today that a shortage in ammunition confronted the Nation in its defense efforts.

Mr. Roosevelt said at a press conference he was looking into the question of sending some rifles to the Irish but that no ammunition could be sent because the country is way behind on ammunition even for itself. Mr. Roosevelt mentioned the possibility of sending over rifles because, he said, the actual processing of them is getting along pretty well.

He made it plain, moreover, that armament aid for Ireland would have to follow assurances that the Irish would defend themselves against German attack. He said no such assurance had been received.

The President answered in the negative a question as to whether the United States ever had taken up the possibility of using Irish naval bases. And, he added, he was quite sure the British never had said anything about seizing bases from Ireland to help in ferrying the war supplies across the Atlantic.

As for helping Russia in the battle against the Nazis, the Chief Executive said he expected to confer on that topic by telephone today with Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles. He expects to receive a report on what Russian Ambassador Constantine A. Oumansky had to say to Mr. Welles yesterday.

Asked how long it would take before America was turning out defense material in tremendous volume, the President said it depends on the article. For some things, he declared, a peak already has been reached. For other things top production may not come for six or eight months or a year.

"As a general thing," he was asked, "are you satisfied with the management of the defense effort?"

"On some things, yes, on some things, no," he responded.

The President said the only help definitely offered Eire—and accepted—was the donation of $500,000 in foodstuffs and the use of ships to carry them. The Irish have chartered three vessels, but Mr. Roosevelt did not know whether any of them had sailed.

Advised that some columnist had said another $5,000,000,000 lease-lend appropriation would be asked of Congress in the near future, the Chief Executive remarked with a grin he supposed that would be true if the columnist lived long enough. But he said he did not know how long a life span would be required.

Nor has it been determined, he indicated, whether any material assistance for Russia would be on a lease-lend basis.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 27—While giving Russia further assurances that its requests for military supplies will have immediate and friendly consideration, the United States took new steps today to acquire the entire reserves of strategic defense materials which the Latin American countries have available for export.

The Government is preparing to negotiate a series of contracts to purchase these materials, mostly metals, and the effect of these agreements will be to place a virtual export embargo against non-Western Hemisphere nations. The plan does not embrace surplus agricultural commodities.

The economic treaty recently concluded with Brazil will, it is said, provide the pattern for similar understandings with the other Latin American governments.

It also became known today that President Roosevelt is giving serious consideration to the proposal to ask Congress for legislation placing the whole country on Daylight Saving Time during the duration of the emergency.

Soviet Needs Awaited

The White House has already received reports from the Office of Production Management and from the Federal Power Commission discussing the feasibility of the change as a means of conserving electricity. Both agencies have approved the plan.

In the matter of practical aid to Russia under the lend-lease program, any action awaits the receipt of a specific list of needs from the Soviet Union.

The Russian Ambassador, Constantine A. Oumansky, has called at the State Department to notify the United States officially of Germany's "predatory attack" on the U. S. S. R. He was not, however, in a position to supply a statement of his country's defense needs and it is understood that the Ambassador delayed calling as long as he did because he was awaiting instructions from Moscow.

Mr. Oumansky did receive a "cordial and friendly" greeting from Mr. Welles who assured him that any request from Russia for material assistance would have prompt and so far as possible favorable consideration.

Two other diplomats appeared at the Acting Secretary's front door yesterday. One was Hjalmar Procope, the Finnish Minister, who called to report Finland's decision to "resist Soviet attacks," and Wollmar Bostrom, the Swedish Minister, who "explained" Sweden's decision to allow German troops to cross Swedish territory into Finland.

Nation's Income Soars

A Treasury report today showed that the Nation's income is quickly reflecting the defense boom.

June income and excess profits tax collections reached $900,751,819, the highest level in American history.

Total receipts thus far in the fiscal year amounted to $7,528,713,439—about $500,000,000 over the budget estimate.

Grave danger to U. S. seen if Nazis get Siberian bases: Page 8.

U. S. sees peril in Soviet defeat: Page 8.

Anthracite Miners Off on Vacations

HAZLETON, Pa., June 27 (AP)—The anthracite industry in eastern Pennsylvania went on vacation today.

Mine whistles blew for the beginning of a two-weeks' vacation with pay provided in the new agreement between miners and operators signed last week. The companies asked that all employees who can do so take the vacation simultaneously.

British spurn proposal to remain neutral while Reich waged war on Russia.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 27—There is no doubt now that Germany launched a "peace offensive" simultaneously with its attack on Russia.

It has failed. And its failure has disclosed the two-pronged diplomatic drive which the Nazis attempted:

1. Germany attempted to keep Britain "neutral" while the Nazi legions marched against Russia.

2. Germany attempted to confuse the issue by again posing as the saviour of the world from Communism.

Germany expected that its attack on Russia would divide the democracies through superficial propaganda based upon a "crusade against Bolshevism." Actually it has succeeded in uniting the British Nation more closely in its determination to defeat Naziism, particularly by silencing would-be appeasers and rallying to the national cause Communists and Leftwingers who held aloof after the Russian-German pact of 1939.

Proposal to Britain

This standpoint, substantiated as authoritative in information received here today, indicates that Germany, within a few hours after attacking Russia, hoped thus to confuse the war issues and divide its enemies.

Franz von Papen, German Ambassador at Ankara, Turkey, through the mediation of the Turkish Foreign Minister, it is now learned, submitted to Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugesson, British Ambassador there, the German Government's suggestions that Britain should at least remain neutral while Germany was fighting Russia. Germany contended that this was a crusade of European civilization against the Bolshevik menace.

The price which Germany was understood to have offered was this:

1. The Reich would abstain from helping Vichy defend Syria in return for British neutrality in the battle with Russia.

2. Britain and the United States would receive considerate treatment at a future peace conference.

Although the German offer to Britain is denied by Germany, there appears substantial reason here to believe that Germany planned to isolate Britain from the Russian conflict, despite the fact that Britain and Germany are at war.

This action indicates the cynicism with which the Nazis planned the Russian attack and the political, strategical, and military advantages they hoped to derive therefrom.

More important, however, is this fresh evidence that the Nazis have completely misunderstood the British attitude in this war. It shows that they think Britain still is susceptible to appeasement sentiments, especially if combined with the fear of Bolshevism. This act appears quite in line with the remarkable flight of Rudolf Hess a few weeks ago. For despite a lack of all official information on this subject, rumors still persist that Reichsführer Hitler's associate believed it still was possible to influence this country on an anti-Communist basis.

Nazi Defeat Is Aim

Probably it is too much to state that all those persons who for years have accepted the myth of Hitler as a great St. George fighting the Bolshevik dragon have altered their viewpoint, but it is certain that both the Churchill Government and the overwhelming majority of the Nation place the defeat of Naziism as the first aim of this war.

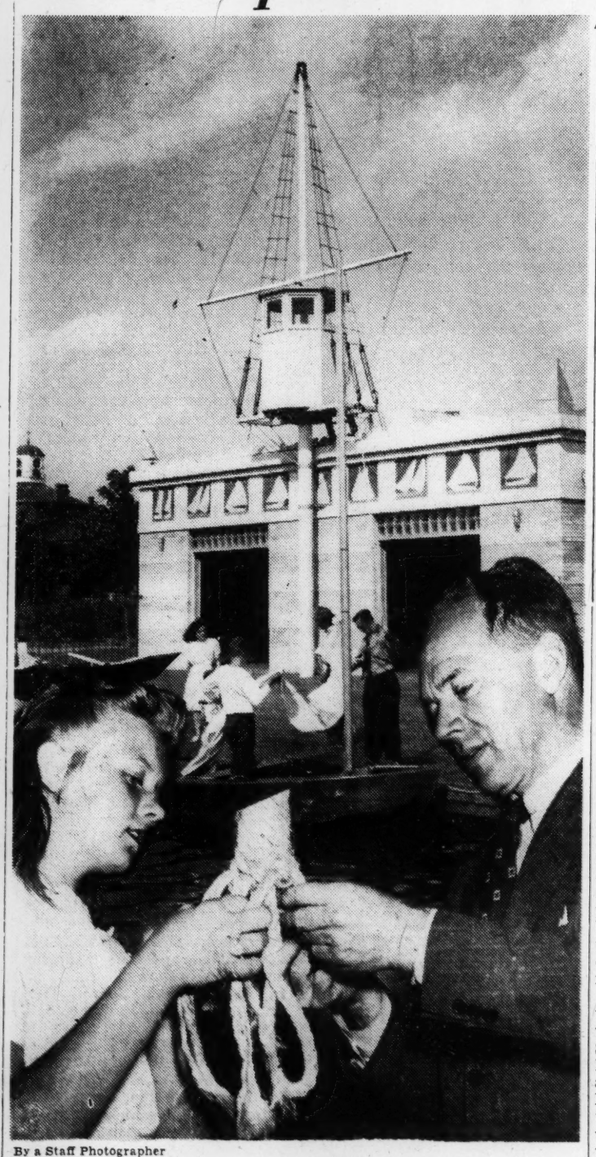
German suggestions already had received a categorical answer in the speedy and clear announcement in Prime Minister Winston Churchill's Sunday night declaration: "We will never parley, we will never negotiate with Hitler or any of his gang." Hence it is not surprising to learn that Ambassador Knatchbull Hugesson's interview with the Turkish Foreign Minister lasted but a few minutes and consisted mainly of a reference to Mr. Churchill's statement.

This, for the time being at any rate, has ended another of Hitler's "divide and dictate" efforts which, after the conquest of Russia, would have enabled him to impose his own peace on the divided democracies by negotiation or conquest.

The opposite effect from that contemplated by the Nazis has been achieved here where persons of all classes are becoming more united in the resolve to take full advantage of an unexpected op-

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Boston Opens 'School' for Sailors



By a Staff Photographer

Here's a Nautical Eyeful

Youthful mariners seen in background preparing to bend the sail on a dinghy at the new Metropolitan Boat House, Charles River, Boston, for a marine pleasure jaunt.

In foreground Norma Connolly learning the art of weaving rope into boat fenders from instructor Walter C. "Jack" Wood. Mr. Wood is director of the Community Sailing Association, as well as instructor in sailing at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

By Leon V. Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With formal opening of the new Metropolitan District Boathouse on Embankment Road, Charles River Esplanade, this afternoon, one of the most extensive efforts to popularize sailing and yacht racing ever attempted in Boston, got under way.

Ceremonies that were plain but impressive marked the occasion that was, in effect, the climax of months of efforts to establish recreation for the youngsters from the crowded areas of both Boston and Cambridge.

The building, located in one of the finest settings of the entire city, was designed to provide sailing for all in the most unique yachting development in New England's long history. It is a one-story structure of gray brick, trimmed with rough granite on which are carved many types of yachts and sailing craft, that go to make up a most attractive cornice. Truly nautical, too, is the iron grill work and a mast which includes a crow's nest, for use as a flag pole.

The Community Sailing Association, sponsored by the Community Recreation Service of Boston, Inc., and under the direction of Walter C. "Jack" Wood, who is also sailing instructor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is responsible for the plan.

It is almost the dreamed-of Utopia where all comers may participate in the sport of sailing, including the use of the clubhouse, boats, instruction classes and safety patrol. The organization "adopted" the former Community Boat Club which operated from a boat landing, mostly among junior boys and girls. "Seniors" were then admitted, and their membership fees pay for the sailing program for boys and girls of the junior class who otherwise would be financially unable to participate in a recreation of that kind.

Many and varied are the factors that combined to make possible the project. Among them are the Storrow Memorial Fund, gift of Mrs. James J. Storrow to beautify and develop the Charles River Basin; the outstanding success of the sailing program in these waters of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; the increase of intercollegiate yachting in the dinghy class; the desire of Eugene V. Hultman, Commissioner of the Metropolitan District Commission to gain the fullest use of these waters, and the interest of social service organizations in sailing as

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

Wellesley Institute Hears of the Quakers' Work in Feeding French Children

Taylor Backs Use of Troops In Air Plant

A protest issued here today by Labor's Non-Partisan League against Government intervention in the North American Aircraft Co. strike in California was quickly assailed by Kenneth I. Taylor in behalf of the American Federation of Labor.

"I have been waiting to see some Communist agencies defend or condone the Communist activities that were carefully engineered at North American Aircraft," commented Mr. Taylor, who is Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

"Of course President Roosevelt called out troops to repel a Communist-inspired attempt to retard the production of much-needed aircraft.

"I am confident that any responsible official of the American Federation of Labor would have done the same thing as President Roosevelt did under similar circumstances.

"I do not believe, as the Communists are trying to get people to believe, that President Roosevelt would use troops in a legitimate labor dispute.

"I have no doubt whatever that President Roosevelt, who after all must represent all of the people of the United States and their interests, wants legitimate collective bargaining to be carried on as a normal part of our American way of life.

"Even the Communists know that Mr. Roosevelt has done more than any other President for the wage earners of America by his constant demonstration of injecting democracy into industry.

"As far as the American Federation of Labor is concerned, we join with him in his all-out program of supplying Great Britain and other democracies with the implements of war to stop the Hitlers and others who in my judgment finance such incidents as the North American stoppage of work."

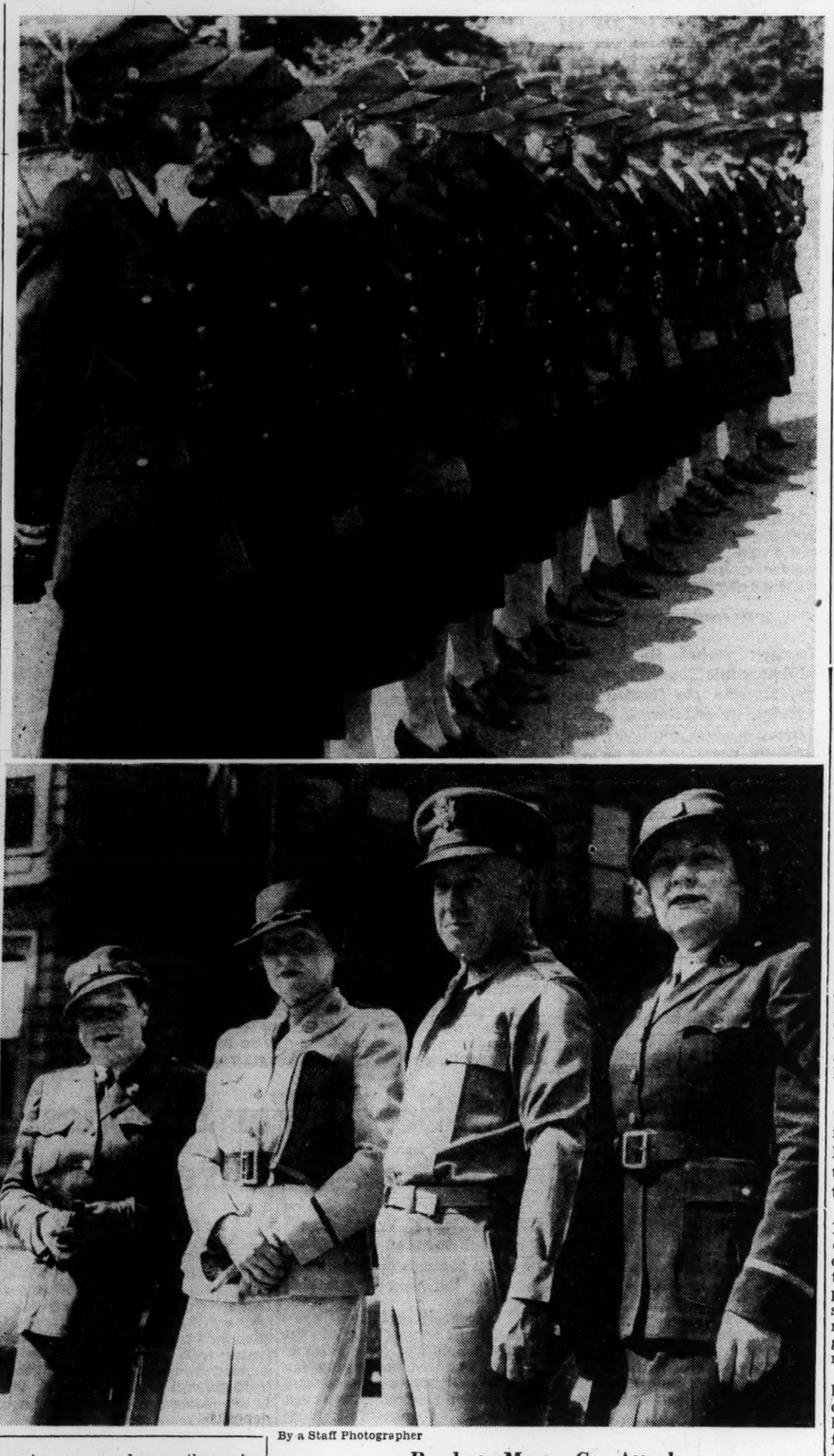
Several local and minor figures in the A. F. of L. were named among the signers, who were predominantly from the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the statement was given circulation by news agencies as coming from a "group of Massachusetts C. I. O. and A. F. L. labor leaders."

The statement was made public by Labor's Non-Partisan League, political wing of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and was sent to President Roosevelt and Senators and Representatives from Massachusetts at Washington. It said in part:

"The use of Federal troops with fixed bayonets against the workers of North American Aircraft is open Government strike-breaking and a shame and disgrace to our country."

Athol, Mass., Dairy Fined

GARDNER, Mass., June 27 (AP)—The Cass Dairy Farm, Inc., of Athol, was fined $200 in District Court yesterday on charges of failing to pay producers the price established by the State Milk Control Board and of disposing of milk below the resale price. The company also agreed to pay an assessment of $200 to the Board.



By a Staff Photographer

Ready to Meet a Gas Attack

Top—Graduates of the Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense School, lined up this morning before a trip to Camp Edwards where they underwent actual gas tests. Left to right: Miss Anne Cunningham, Milton; Miss Mary Ballou, Gloucester; Miss Jane Morse, Brookline; Miss Ann Morton, Belmont; Miss Charlotte Brayton, Fall River; Miss Elizabeth Fine, Dorchester; Miss Violet Brooks, Brookline; Mrs. John Morse, Brookline; Mrs. Ralph Whitcomb, Sharon; Miss Gladys Carstairs, Allston; Miss Isabelle Fairhurst, Greenfield; Mrs. Lester Morse, Brookline; and Mrs. Wilbur P. Davis, Worcester.

Lower—Left to right: Miss Natalie Hays Hammond, Commandant Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense School, Mrs. Humphrey Plowden, air-raid warden of Oxford, England, and instructor at the school; Maj. Leicester S. Johnston, U. S., in charge of chemical warfare; and Major Margaret McSweeney of the school staff.

Women 'Grads' Leave Boston To Face Gas Attack at Edwards

"Don't sniff too hard. Nobody but a lieutenant knows what gas really smells like anyway. The more experienced know enough to hold their breath."

These were instructions given today by Major Leicester Johnston, U. S., in charge of chemical warfare, to 14 graduates of the Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense School, as they prepared to leave Boston for Camp Edwards and the first actual gas test to be given to women at any defense school in the country.

No concessions will be made to the so-called "weaker sex" as hard-boiled Army officers at the camp give them the "gas works" in a stiff two-hour test which will include an introduction to chemical warfare, a gas mask drill, a visit to the gas chamber, and an actual convoy trip through tear gas and a smokescreen.

"When these girls get back," Major Johnston predicted, "they're going to know what it's all about. No women's defense school anywhere is going through what they're going through today."

The convoy of 10 cars which were lined up on Commonwealth Avenue this morning for the 65-mile drive to camp, with red banners initialed MWCDS fluttering from their bumpers, was led by Miss Natalie Hays Hammond, Commandant of the School, whose pride in "her girls" was evident in a confident smile at the prospect of the ordeal before them.

Leading the convoy in the car with Miss Hammond were Major Margaret McSweeney, Mrs. Humphrey Plowden, members of the school staff, and Major Johnston. Mrs. Plowden was deputy air raid warden in Oxford, England.

The graduates were trimly uniformed in dark brown, khaki shirts, with brown neckties, a brown-visored cap, tan shoes and light stockings. Each girl, in addition to her graduation pin, wore the insigina of her particular division. Air raid wardens, radio operators, motor corps mechanics, and mobile casualty, or ambulance drivers, were represented in the group.

In an interview prior to the convoy "take-off" this morning, Miss Hammond disclosed that by the end of next month the School will have turned out over 800 graduates. It was opened—the first of its kind in the country—in April.

Twelve branch schools have been started in the State by teachers who have graduated from the parent school, at 883 Boylston Street in Boston.

"The Governors of New Hampshire and Maine," Miss Hammond stated, "have sent women from their state to the school, and I have been asked to open a branch in New York. Connecticut, also, is patterning a school after the Massachusetts model."

'Dry America' Rally

A "dry" rally and conference of societies and individuals interested in a "dry" America is to be held on Monday evening, June 30, 1941, at the Ritz Plaza, 218 Huntington Avenue, Boston, under the auspices of the Prohibition Party State Committee. Prof. R. E. Mendenhall, of Westerville, Ohio, will speak on "Making Democracy Safe for the World."

Switzerland Is Source Of Tons of Milk

By Don Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 27—While rosy-cheeked British evacuee children played happily on the Wellesley College campus this morning, members of the New England Institute of International Relations—in session there—heard how Americans are helping to prevent starvation among French school children.

The Rev. A. Burns Chalmers, Professor of Religion at Smith College and former Minister at the Mount Vernon Church in Boston, brought first-hand accounts of Quaker relief work among the babies and children of France. For he has just returned to the United States after working with the American Friends Service Committee there.

Many Thousands Helped

The Committee, Mr. Chalmers said, is now helping to provide needed nourishment for some 50,000 school children and 10,000 babies in Unoccupied France. Tons of processed milk are being purchased in Switzerland, for one thing, and distributed to these children.

About 1,000 children, too, are being cared for altogether in special colonies—19 in Unoccupied and seven in Occupied France. And some have been sent to America—including a recently arrived group of 117.

Compared with the vastness of the need in a country which finds the care of more than 5,000,000 evacuees from elsewhere added to its own problems, this work is small, Mr. Chalmers admitted. But, he said, it does indicate what one answer of religion to totalitarianism can be—although the answer may not be in the same language.

Vitalizing Christianity

"It may seem like attacking the impossible," he declared, "but, at least, it is possible to do something about it—to take one step in the right direction."

And to take even one small step, Mr. Chalmers continued, is to demonstrate that the universal compassion which vitalizes Christianity, does still exist. And it proves that always underlying the surface conflicts of ideologies, mankind has a common meeting ground in the desire to meet human needs.

"One answer to totalitarianism," he said again, "is always to be conducting a work of sanity and humanity." Hitler must be confronted, Mr. Chalmers continued, with the baffling problems of peace—problems so baffling to him that he was forced to side-step them by turning to war. The solidarity of mankind must be stressed—in contrast to the totalitarian emphasis on nationalism.

City vs. State, This Time Tobin Field Day Game

With Mayor Maurice J. Tobin tossing them up from the pitcher's box as captain of the Boston team, and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall holding down the keystone sack for his Massachusetts outfit, the State House and the City Hall will meet today in a four-inning baseball battle at Fenway Park.

The game will climax the Mayor's annual Field Day—an afternoon of variety entertainment held on behalf of free milk for Boston school children.

Other events, scheduled for the day beginning at 12 o'clock noon and ending at 5 p. m., are an Army-Navy old-fashioned ball game; trapeze and balancing acts; side show; parade of bathing girls, and other entertainment.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Conference for Church Work of the Episcopal Church, now in session. Evening Forum on "The Urgency of the Migrant Problem" will be discussed by Miss Edith Lowry, former Secretary of the Home Missions Council of North America. In Tower Court, Wellesley College, at 8:15 p. m. Open to the public, free.

Saturday

All-day outing at Brockton Field Park, conducted by the Brookline Bird Club. Meet at South Station for 8:20 a. m. train to Brockton. Those coming by automobile, plan to arrive at 8:54 a. m. at Brockton Station. Leader, Mr. Crain, Brockton 1486-M. Costs, $1.

Model sailboat regatta conducted by the Community Recreation Service of Boston. Classes for all sizes and types. In the Lagoon, Charles River Basin, at the foot of Exeter Street, at 9:30 a. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Tapestries" by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m.

Afternoon bird walk from Melrose Highlands to Winchester via the Middlesex Fells, conducted by the Brookline Bird Club. Meet at North Station to take 1:29 p. m. train to Melrose Highlands. Those going by auto plan to arrive at the Melrose Highlands Station at 1:46 p. m. Leader, Mrs. Newman, Stoneham 0812-M.

Outing at Devereux, Marblehead, conducted by the Field and Forest Club. Leave Haymarket Square at 1:45 p. m., on the bus for Devereux. Bring bathing suit and lunch. Optional walk in the later afternoon. Leader, Margaret A. Cleary. Expense one way, 35 cents.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Edmond Boucher, bass, and Leo Litwin, pianist. In Fenway Court, at 2:45 p. m.

Program of liturgical music, sung by the Schola Cantorum, under the direction of Everett Titcomb. A feature of the Conference for Church Work of the Episcopal Church, now in session. At the Monastery Church, 980 Memorial Drive, Cambridge, at 4 p. m. Open to the public without charge.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

By a Staff Photographer

Americo Autuori

He graduated from Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind June 20, and is conductor and one of the pianists of an 18-piece dance band of sighted musicians.

Americo Wins Over Handicaps As Pianist, Orchestra Leader

By Jessie Arndt
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It was a warm afternoon when we stopped at 68 Circuit Street in Roxbury. Little girls played quietly with their dolls on the wooden steps at the entrance.

They were listening to the music of "Those Things I Love" floating out the windows as though carried on the white curtains that had been caught by the breeze.

Inside, we met the musician whose playing is not only the pride of his family but also of the neighborhood, and of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind where he has just been graduated.

Americo Autuori rose to greet us coming forward, his hand extended with unhesitating assurance. He had been playing for the last hour, he said, but willingly responded to a request that he play again, and the music went on and on as his fingers returned to the keys.

The little goldfish in the bowl on the table beside him appeared to swim in rhythm, and his young sister hummed with the music as she looked through a pile of manuscripts for his most recent composition.

How He Learned to Play

The music told the story of the young musician's talent. At the end of his playing, he supplemented this with a simple account of how this gift had been developed.

More than 10 years ago, when he lost his sight, Americo had much time on his hands and sought some way to amuse himself. He went to the piano, determined to learn to play, he said. "At first I just fumbled over the keys, then I learned to play and played by ear four or five years before I learned to read music."

Attending Perkins Institution, as a resident student, he learned notation in Braille, had instruction in harmony, instrumentation, and composition, and learned the piano, saxophone, trumpet and other instruments. This year, when he became a day student at Perkins, he first went back and forth from home with his sister's aid. Then he concluded he could not always look to his sister as a guide and the thing to do was to learn his way about alone. This he did.

"Do you wait at intersections for some friendly hand to take your arm and help you across the street?" we asked.

"No indeed," he replied with spirit. "And I do not carry a cane. I am embarrassed if anyone observes that I cannot see. I listen and when the traffic and people are moving in my direction I move with them.

"Knowing that he changed from subway to street car and vice versa, at Washington street, going to and from his home, we inquired how he knew what car to take.

"I either ask whether this car is going in my direction or whether it is the one to take to reach my destination," he explained.

Conducts Hand-Picked Orchestra

Having conducted five and six-piece orchestras at Perkins Institution, Americo decided he would organize an orchestra of his own. That was 11 months ago. He advertised for musicians, prepared a sight-reading examination for the various instruments and spent three months in the selection of his players. His standard is high.

"Are they sighted men?"

"Yes, all of them," he said. "It would be too difficult to conduct a blind band. It would also require a sighted person for every two or three of the musicians when we played engagements."

For the past eight months the orchestra has been rehearsing Sunday mornings at the Lenox Hotel. No matter what the weather, every man has always been there on time—perhaps because he would have been ashamed to tell Americo he could not make it because of the snow or rain.

The orchestra mide its first public appearance at the dance and reception following Commencement at Perkins Institution June 20, and faculty members and other guests were sincerely impressed with its playing. It is an 18-piece dance band including two pianos, one if which Americo plays as he conducts. He employs an arranger for music other than his own compositions, hears the arrangement played once on the piano, once by the band and is then ready to conduct and work out special effects.

Under the name of Rico Aut's Orchestra, the organization is now accepting professional engagements. Americo himself plays nightly as he did all last winter, getting home about 2 a. m. and leaving for school at 7 o'clock the same morning.

Democrats May Lose Seats

Continued from Page 1

particularly if his district is so carved up that he cannot possibly win re-election.

The Massachusetts Legislature is strongly Republican and of course Gov. Leverett Saltonstall is the leader of the Party in Massachusetts. Therefore, if the present plan is agreeable to Republican Party leaders, it is expected the Legislature will approve it after a battle.

The draft provides for throwing the entire City of Cambridge into the district now represented by Representative Thomas A. Flaherty (D) of Boston. This would eliminate considerable Democratic strength in the district now represented by Mr. Eliot of Cambridge, and thus make his district strongly Republican.

In Mr. Healey's district substantial changes also are planned. His proposed new district would include Wards 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Somerville, the strongly Republican communities of Melrose, Wakefield, and Stoneham, as well as Medford, Malden and Everett.

Make-up of the district of Mr. Casey is not completely determined, but it is to be split among numerous other districts.

Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Boston is expected to find few changes in his district, which Republicans claim is really a Democratic district.

The Committee plan calls for the elimination of Wards 17 and 18 of Boston from the district represented by Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Boston, Majority Floor Leader in the National House. His new district would include part of Ward 3 of Boston as well as Wards 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15 and 16.

Ward 17 of Boston would go to Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) of Milton. The rest of his district is expected to remain approximately as is.

The district of Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R), of Attleboro, Minority Floor Leader in the National House, is forecast as one of the largest in Massachusetts as far as mileage is concerned. It would run from the Rhode Island border and include the town of Wellesley.

The strongly Democratic district which elected Representative Lawrence J. Connery (D) of Lynn is being made more strongly Democratic by shifting the cities of Chelsea and Revere from the Flaherty district to Mr. Connery's district.

Little change is expected to be made in the district of Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Lowell except for the addition of some Republican towns eager to return to her district.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Soil Saving A Dynamic In U. S. Farming

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., June 27—Soil conservation is a dynamic force in American agriculture which will meet the challenge of erosion Dr. Hugh H. Bennett, Chief of the Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture, said last night to members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science who are holding their spring meeting here at the University of New Hampshire.

"The only alternative to conservation is the road steadily downhill to national weakness and decadence; America has chosen against this road," the soil expert said.

Loss of Vital Acres

Tracing the effects of soil erosion within recent years he said that "the forces of unhindered erosion have swept the available productive vitality from nearly 15 per cent of our continental surface—some 280 million acres of crop and grazing land. They are cutting into nearly 1,000,000,000 acres—about half the land area of the United States."

The challenge the United States faces today, Mr. Bennett said, is: Shall natural science allow silt, the product of erosion, continue to shoal our streams and turn them into swamps and marshes? Shall natural science allow erosion to continue to cut gullies that disgorge soil and subsoil material?

Faith in Approach to Problem

Dr. Bennett is of the opinion that this challenge will be met by recent co-ordinated approach to the problems of soil destruction.

Recent investigations, the speaker said, show that much of the work that had been done in an effort to control soil erosion since its menace came into focus in the 30's had aided the process rather than abated it.

To overcome many of the early shortcomings, the previous methods of mapping the effects of soil erosion were completely revised and a new type of soil classification was set up. These classes were based on soil type, slope, and degree and kind of erosion. This was the first attempt to classify and map erosion conditions in their relation to other physical characteristics of the land and to the agricultural capacity and needs of the land. This understanding gave up a far better understanding of soil erosion, he said.

Describing the work of the Soil Conservation Service, Dr. Bennett said, "There is as much variety in erosion as in the landscape of the United States; consequently, the core of the Soil Conservation Service program is a flexible approach. The specific land treatments used and recommended by the Service vary from one valley to the next, from farm to farm, even field to field. Before any work is done, each farm or ranch is analyzed both as a piece of land and as a business enterprise.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COOLER WARM SHOWERS FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and warm, but with increasing cloudiness late tonight; lowest temperature in the lower 70's; Saturday cloudy with showers and cooler; moderate to fresh westerly winds shifting to northerly on Saturday morning.

For Central New England on Sunday: Showers.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers and cooler tonight and Saturday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and warmer tonight, followed by increasing cloudiness late tonight and showers and cooler on Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	78	85	New Orleans	81	90
Chicago	74	95	New York	75	82
Denver	56	90	Norfolk	76	80
Kansas City	77	93	Philadelphia	71	88
Los Angeles	56	70	St. Louis	78	98
Miami	80	89	San Francisco	59	65
Minneapolis	70	92	Washington	71	86

A—8:30 a. m., D.S.T., June 27.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 2:01 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Saturday, 2:10 a. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:55 p. m.

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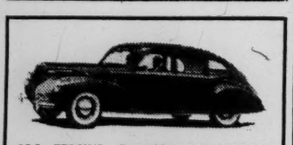

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July Guide to the Sky For Amateur Star Gazers

Prepared by the Hayden Planetarium of the American Museum of Natural History for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 27—Prevailing temperatures notwithstanding, the earth will be in Aphelion, or farthest from the sun, at 7 p. m. (E. S. T.) on July 2. At that time it will be 94,450,000 miles distant from our daytime star. This is approximately 4,000,000 miles farther from the sun than the earth was on Jan. 3.

The moon will show five quarters this month. It appears in the first quarter phase on July 1. On July 8 a full moon rises at sunset. Last quarter phase occurs on July 16, new moon on July 24 and on July 31 the first quarter moon may be viewed again when it appears in the south at sunset.

Many of the planets that have been difficult to observe, because of proximity to the sun, are coming out of hiding this month. The most striking of these is Mars, which rises about midnight and appears definitely reddish in color. It is a really brilliant planet now, having a magnitude of -0.7.

Jupiter and Saturn are both morning stars this month. On July 15 Jupiter rises about three hours before sunrise. Saturn rises a little before Jupiter.

Venus is an evening star. It sets about an hour after the sun on July 15.

Mercury, the planet that shone so conspicuously in the evening sky last month, will be in inferior conjunction at 4 p. m. (E. S. T.) on July 2. It then passes into the morning sky. On July 24 it is at its greatest apparent separation from the sun. Then it will rise nearly two hours before the sun and reach an altitude of 15 degrees above the eastern horizon at sunrise. It will be a reddish star of magnitude +0.4, and appear almost due east.

The Delta Aquarid meteor shower is scheduled to occur on July 28.

N. Y. C. School Term Ends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 27—More than 1,100,000 youthful voices were raised in the chant, "No more teachers; no more books . . ." today, as the 1940-41 session of the New York City school system came to a close. About 73,000 boys and girls who had completed elementary, junior and senior high school courses received diplomas during the last two weeks.

Defense training classes, providing instruction for 12,000 men in 30 schools of the City will be continued through the summer, however, and may even be enlarged. Chaotic world conditions also have their effect on the school system, as all principals and supervisors have been ordered to remain on duty next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday to attend a special conference at which air-raid problems will be discussed.

The Board of Education reported the closing session as a good year, with a surplus of accruals and other savings of more than $1,000,000. Simultaneously the Board in presenting its annual capital outlay budget recommended a huge six-year school building program calling for the construction of 225 schools at a cost of $268,919,800 from 1942 to 1947. The buildings, the Board said, would relieve overcrowding and replace many obsolete and outmoded structures.

For the coming fiscal year the Board requests 26 new school projects to cost $46,750,000, among which are nine vocational high schools.

Conditions for Aid to Reds?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP TAMIMENT, Pa., June 27—With the Russo-German conflict dominating discussion as the seventh annual conference of the Tamiment Economic Social Institute got under way here today, opening speakers urged that American aid for Soviet Russia be conditioned on democratization of the Moscow Government backed by a rigid anti-Communist policy in the United States.

Raymond Leslie Buell, publicist and one-time head of the Foreign Policy Association; Louis Waldman, labor attorney and Chairman of the Conference, and Algernon Lee, head of the New York section of the Social Democratic Federation, joined in urging against United States isolation in the new war development on this basis, arguing that, "repulsive as Communism is to democracy, the threat of Hitler is infinitely more serious."

Mr. Buell declared there was "nothing inconsistent" in a policy of material American aid to Soviet Russia while following a stern anti-Communist policy here. He held, however, that the American and British Governments "should urge the Russian regime under Stalin or his successor to restore full religious freedom and to abolish the Third International."

"While the Russian people can be rallied to prolonged resistance, the Russian people should owe their liberation not to the Nazis, but to the democracies," he continued.

Simultaneously production of bombers and tanks for Britain must be speeded up, Mr. Buell said, by giving industry and organized labor "a responsible part in the rearmament program which hitherto they have been denied," and delivery of these products guaranteed or a large number of destroyers and other military materials transported to Britain.

Declaring that "if Russia is to be saved as a democracy," Mr. Waldman held that the United States Government had the right to condition aid to the Soviet Government on an immediate political amnesty, and immediate freedom of speech, religion, press, and political organization in Russia.

"Unless there is a measure of popular government in Soviet Russia," he said, "no agreement or understanding between us and Stalin has any meaning. For it has already been demonstrated that, when it suits him, the Red Dictator, for the purpose of holding on to his dictatorial powers, will not only sacrifice the democracies of the world and civilization itself, but the interests of the Russian people as well.

"Popular control by the people of Russia over their Government is a necessary guarantee to us of the stability of any agreement or understanding with Russia."

Warning against a revival of a Communist United Front in this country, Mr. Waldman held that to be deluded by such action would place Americans "in the position of underwriting the Red Dictatorship" and "lay the basis for an American totalitarianism."

Where Fun and Education Are Combined

Chicago Park District

How Chicago Seeks to Develop Its Children Into Useful Citizens

Upper: Summer scene at municipally managed Oak Street Beach. Lower: Indoor games in a park field house.

Children Play and Learn In Chicago's Park Centers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—When school buildings close here for the summer, a big out-door school opens. This year the Chicago Park District is inviting boys and girls to come and play and learn at 136 park centers.

It takes a considerable faculty to run this school in the sunshine. The city employs 310 park supervisors who teach youngsters crafts and games, conduct clubs, and in general direct the vacation-time program. The current announcement of activities carried on under direction of this "faculty" reads like the prospectus of a college of recreation.

There are all kinds of courses such as costume designing, jewelry making and puppetry. As for sports, youngsters can get instruction in the greatest variety. On the list are archery, badminton, o'leary, swimming, shuffleboard, softball, tennis, and track and field sports. There are classes, too, for those who want to make their own bows and arrows.

Baseball schools are being held this summer in more than 50 parks. Junior, intermediate, and senior classes will be held so that young Chicago can get free instruction in the American game. Jack Sheehan, for 25 years a well-known professional ball player, is the Superintendent of this school. Mr. Sheehan's qualifications include experience as third baseman for the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1920, the year they won the pennant.

Youngsters who want to learn gardening and nature lore are being given a chance to plant and cultivate flowers and vegetables right in the soil of the city parks. For Chicago means its play spaces to be used; they aren't just for looks. It is setting aside plots of ground for these youngsters who have no other place to plant their seeds and watch things grow.

For the smallest children, those who have few playthings at home, there are toy lending centers in the parks. For those with hobbies there are camera clubs and model airplane building classes and workshops for the arts and crafts.

Isaacs Asks Joint Support

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 27—Asserting that his lifelong fight for civil liberties belies the attacks on him as "a front for Communists," Stanley M. Isaacs, Manhattan Borough President and long a figure in Republican progressive reform, was out today for renomination by both the American Labor Party and the Republican Party in the forthcoming City campaign. A pillar of the La Guardia Mayoralty, Mr. Isaacs had these endorsements four years ago, but drew fire soon after taking office with his designation of Simon W. Gerson, a Communist and reporter for the Daily Worker, as his confidential assistant. Mr. Gerson recently resigned, but Mr. Isaacs refused to force his retirement on the ground that the appointment was based entirely on merit.

Mr. Isaacs' announcement that he would seek re-election was in reply to an attack by David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, at the American Labor Party City convention here this week, when Mr. Dubinsky said the party would oppose Mr. Isaacs for the office as a Communist "stooge." This charge, Mr. Isaacs replied, constituted a "complete and unconscionable misrepresentation of the earnest fight that I have made both in and out of office to maintain civil liberties in this State and Nation."

"You may recall," he wrote, "that I was a victim of a similar attack some 20 years ago when I fought the ouster of the Socialists from the Assembly, and it is interesting that some of those Socialist Assemblymen were in attendance at your meeting. . . . My position on all public questions has been clear and unequivocally based on a profound faith in the democratic process and a readiness to defend it at all costs and at all times. . . .

"I am certain that the enrolled voters of the Labor Party are primarily interested in the fact that as a member of the La Guardia Administration I can show an efficient and economical management of the office of Borough President of Manhattan."

Senator A. J. Houston

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—Senator Andrew Jackson Houston, Texas Democrat, who passed on here on the eve of a special election to name his successor, was the son of Gen. Sam Houston, hero of San Jacinto and liberator of Texas.

Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel presented him with an interim appointment following the passing of Senator Morris Sheppard. Senator Houston was seated June 2, but attended only three or four Senate sessions.

Under the terms of his appointment, Senator Houston was to serve as Senator only until the winner of a special election Saturday could qualify and take office.

Born in Independence, Texas, June 21, 1854, Senator Houston was educated at Baylor College and was a graduate of West Point Military Academy. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1876 and was Clerk of the United States District Court at Dallas from 1879 to 1889. He was appointed United States Marshal by President Theodore Roosevelt and served from 1902 to 1910. He was a candidate of the Prohibition Party for Governor of Texas in 1910 and 1912.

One of the organizers of the Travis Rifles at Austin during the reconstruction period in 1874, he also formed a troop of cavalry for Roosevelt's Rough Riders during the Spanish American War.

Talmadge Firm Over 'Red' Issue

ATLANTA, Ga., June 27 (AP)—Gov. Eugene Talmadge, vowing to "stamp out communism" in Georgia's educational system, held the resignation today of one member of the State Board of Regents—and with it a charge of "witch hunt."

Clark Howell, editor and publisher of the Atlanta Constitution, sent his resignation to Governor Talmadge at the Governor's request, adding:

"I deeply regret that a promise not well considered at the time forces me to retire from a fight which so deeply involves the welfare of my State." He explained he had told Governor Talmadge upon the latter's inauguration that he would resign if the Governor desired.

Referring to the 8-7 rejection by the Board of Regents of Governor Talmadge's demand for dismissal of Iowa-born Walter Cocking, Dean of the University of Georgia School of Education, Mr. Howell said:

"I am proud of those members of the Board of Regents, of whom I was one, who refused to participate in a witch hunt."

N. C. Leads Southeast In Drive for U. S. O.

ATLANTA, Georgia, June 27 (AP)—North Carolina was ranked first today among six southeastern states in contributions to the United Service organizations.

Twenty communities in North Carolina reported they had attained their quotas in the U. S. O. drive for funds to finance service men's community centers and recreation programs, C. A. Tavebraugh, Regional Director, said. Four one communities in the southeast have reached their quota, including seven in Florida, six in Mississippi, four in Alabama, three in South Carolina, and one (Rome) in Georgia.

Giant Tunnel Carries Water From Cripple Creek Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo.—The largest engineering feat of its kind ever carried out in the United States metal-mining industry is virtually complete and a pronounced success.

It is the 32,000-foot deep-drainage tunnel that runs in to a point 3,300 feet vertically below ground, in the Cripple Creek gold field. It will carry off water that has submerged the deeper levels of the field's huge mines, and has made mining at deep levels almost impossible, because of the expense or difficulty of pumping operations.

Estimated to take four years in construction, the tunnel is being finished in two, as against the decade it took to bore the first big tunnel of its kind—the 20,000-foot one dug by Alfred Sutro to unwater the Comstock Lode, during the 70's. Many long tunnels of this kind have since been built, but the new one at Cripple Creek is the longest.

The tunnel means a new lease on economic life, perhaps for 20 years, for the old gold field, the second richest in the United States, which has produced almost exactly half a billion dollars in gold and silver since it was discovered half a century ago by an illiterate, improvident cowboy, Bob Womack, who died in poverty.

10,000 Will Benefit

Some 10,000 persons—the combined population of Cripple Creek and Victor, its two cities—will benefit. However, though this is an employment-making community enterprise, no public money enters into it.

Instead, the Golden Cycle Corp. is financing the tunnel, which is expected to cost up to $2,000,000 to complete with its laterals to various mines, and will own it entirely.

The tunnel is named the Carlton Tunnel, in honor of the Carlton Brothers, Alfred E. and Leslie G., who built up the corporation and were dominating figures in the Cripple Creek field for many years. Two former tunnels have been drilled for the purpose, the El Paso and the Roosevelt. Each prolonged the active life of the field for many years. Now the Carlton Tunnel will drain the field, or most of it, to a point 1,000 feet below the Roosevelt tunnel, and 200 feet below the lowest level of the Portland No. 2, the deepest present mine. The area of the field is roughly 36 square miles.

Cripple Creek lies in a wide, shallow valley on the western slope of Pikes Peak, between 9,000 and 10,000 feet high. One would think that this height would provide drainage for the mines—a "dry camp" as the metal-miners say. But underground, the story is different.

Water Always Present

Imagine a huge, irregular bathtub made of impervious granite, filled with softer rock, either of volcanic breccia or sedimentary deposits.

That is the Cripple Creek field geologically. The experts say this watertight underground basin was filled partially by volcanic action, partly by subsidence. Volcanic action is shown by such evidences as fossilized chunks of charred tree-trunk, found hundreds of feet down; sedimentary by bird tracks in mud-stone, found 1,100 feet down. Along the cracks and seams of this underground mass, flows of lava and eruptions of steam and mineral-bearing liquids, laid down streaks and veins of gold-bearing ore.

But there was no way for water to get out, and surface water ran down and collected for millions of years. Almost from the very first, miners following down the veins encountered water, had to pump it out. The El Paso represents a hole bored in the side of the tub; the Roosevelt one farther down; now the new tunnel is probably at the bottom for all practical purposes—though there is no sign of the gold-veins pinching out—and might be visualized as the outlet in the bottom of the tub.

They "pulled the plug" several weeks ago. Under the leadership of John Raymond Austin, a great tunnel man, crews working in three shifts with the most modern machinery, dug a hole, 10 by 11 feet in cross-section, at the average rate of 51 feet a day for months, and had done 78 feet in one day, all through the clean dry hard granite. They had gone in 29,870 feet, to a point well within the softer, conglomerated rock within the gold field, and had cut across two gold veins, one very rich. Now, at the end of a six-mile bore within the mountain, they were 3,000 feet underground and within a few hundred feet of the location of the shaft of the Ajax mine, 500 feet above. (When it was decided to build the tunnel, the pumps were pulled in the Ajax, and its lower levels left to the water. It had cost $83,000 to drain it in 1938.)

To Irrigate Farms

Suddenly there was a low rumble somewhere in the softer ground the tunnel had encountered, and water began to seep in. Mr Austin and his men instantly retreated, followed down the tunnel by a growing flood of water. All got out safely and in good time. Then came the flood. The underground river roared out for several days at the rate of 20,000 gallons a minute, or 100 acre-feet a day.

The men cheered and celebrated. They had pulled the plug. The tunnel was successful! The Ajax mine was dry within a few days. More than a half-mile away the water in the Portland No. 2, the tunnel terminus, began to go down, and is still doing so.

Cornell Nutrition School Called First of Kind

ITHACA, N. Y., June 27 (AP)—Cornell University announced yesterday establishment of a school of nutrition dedicated to national defense "for all times."

Declared by President Edmund E. Day to be "the first of its kind," the school's establishment was given impetus, the University said, "by the current national emergency with the increasing demand for workers trained in the field of nutrition."

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But don't get the idea that this spacious, good-looking manor-house, this 70°-warm pool, this 18-hole championship golf course, tennis courts, private dock...are for millionaires only!

They're yours to enjoy at rates from $7 a day, double occupancy, including meals. Ask about special week-end and 8-day all-expense tours to Nova Scotia, from Boston, $79.05 and $46.05.

Ask *your travel agent* or any Canadian Pacific office — in Boston, L. R. Hart, 405 Boylston St., Commonwealth 5656.

Digby Pines

Canadian Pacific's Million-Dollar Country Estate, Digby, Nova Scotia

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COCOMALT is a product of R. B. DAVIS CO., Hoboken, N. J.

Draftees From Five New England States to Total 35,561 on June 30

State Factory Wages Reach Record High

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The average wage of men and women working in Massachusetts factories has now climbed higher—much higher—than at any previous time in the history of the State, Lester E. Archibald, Labor statistician for the State Department of Labor and Industries, said today.

"If the present rate of pay is maintained, the average annual earnings of those wage earners engaged in manufacturing will approximate $1400 for the year 1941," Mr. Archibald estimated.

"This compares with the highest previous average of $1,280 in 1920.

"The greatest gains have of course occurred in the industries working on defense orders, and the exceptionally high earnings in these industries will naturally bring the general average up.

Factors in Increases

"Scarcity of labor of the types desired for defense production is an important factor in raising the wage level of those qualified to do this kind of work.

"Overtime has also had a big part in enlarging earnings in those industries which are affected either directly or indirectly by defense orders. Likewise where extra shifts have been put on, it is the usual practice to add something additional to the regular wage for night work."

Mr. Archibald added that higher incomes had become quite general not only in defense industries but also in other industries where it has been found necessary to increase wages in order to maintain a wage level at least reasonably comparable with the wages paid in defense industries.

"Many plants not working on defense have had to raise wages in order to hold their own labor," he noted.

The average weekly wage for all industries in Massachusetts last month is reported by the State to have been $27.68. In May of two years ago, before the defense drive began, the average figured $21.78.

The highest pay affected by the defense boom is reached in electrical machinery exclusive of radio. Here the weekly pay check averaged $40.65 in May.

Scale Given

The following table indicates how wages in the major industries of the state have acted:

	1941 May	1939 May	1929 May
Electrical machinery excluding radio	$40.65	$30.05	*$32.19
Machine tools	37.73	26.62	30.70
Machine shop prods.	37.22	28.78	30.86
Foundry products	34.58	26.68	29.00
Woolen-worsted goods	25.22	19.29	22.28
Boots and shoes	22.01	15.68	22.88
Cotton goods	20.71	15.73	19.51

*Electrical machinery for 1929 includes radio.

Wages in the metal products show the effect of defense orders drastically, woolen worsted to a marked degree, shoes some, and cotton least.

Figures of the State Department of Labor and Industry do not go back beyond 1922. Federal statistics for the country at large give average yearly earnings for 1920 as follows: electrical machinery $1,341; foundry and machine shop products $1,521; woolen and worsted $1,293; boots and shoes $1,239; and cotton goods $1,157.

By a Staff Photographer

Boston's New 'Sailing School' Is Opened

Top—A splicing and knot-tying class, which is part of the instruction necessary to qualify for sailing. Left to right: Helene Sederowicz, Laura Daddario, Jane Moran, and Hazel Hamilton. Hazel holds the rank of Chief Petty Officer in the junior membership of the Association.

Bottom—Sailing on the Charles. Dinghies in the shadow of Longfellow bridge, bowled along by a favorable breeze.

Boston 'Sailing School' Opens

Continued from Page 1

a healthy recreation for the youngsters.

One of the primary boosters for this program, who no doubt had one of the leading roles in its development, was Joseph Lee of the Boston School Committee. He opined that sailing spelled adventure to the restless youth of 13 to 16 years who was cooped up in congested areas, and encouraged some of them to build a dory-shaped sailboat for use on the Charles River. Mr. Lee has always been interested in developing the Charles River for the use and benefit of the general public. The idea was a success and attracted such wide attention that it interested W. Duncan Russell, general director of Community Service, which coordinates a large part of the boys' work program sponsored by the Greater Boston Community Fund.

Others joined the movement and eventually the Metropolitan District Commission was convinced that the sailing idea was of wide benefit to the people of Greater Boston. Co-operation of many yachtsmen, of college heads, and the administrators of the Storrow Fund followed.

There are 18 sailing dinghies and 10 rowboats at the boathouse for use of the members. Junior members pay a very small fee, while senior members pay a fee of $15, which entitles them to 30 hours of instruction and sailing. Classes are held every night from 7 to 8:30 p. m. for "shore" instruction in the theory of sailing, tacking, and otherwise handling a boat, as well as knots and splices, and the making of a boat fender from rope. Average attendance at the nightly classes is 25.

Dr. Hopkins Resigns As Head of OPM Group

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins resigned yesterday as chairman of the OPM's minerals and metals group to return to his position as President of Dartmouth College.

E. R. Stettinius, Jr., director of priorities and members of his executive staff bade Dr. Hopkins farewell at a luncheon and later the priorities board adopted a resolution expressing appreciation of his service.

Mass. Fiscal Year Shift Gains But Interim Looms a Problem

Advocates of legislation to shift the State's fiscal year opening from Dec. 1 to July 1 were today enjoying their first major victory.

The House of Representatives ordered to a third reading the fiscal year bill proposed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in his annual message but originally sponsored by the special 1937 commission on taxation and public expenditure to provide more adequate budgetary control.

Yet the victory was not complete. Still undecided is the method of financing the interim State activities between Dec. 1, 1942, end of the present biennial budget, and July 1, 1943, the date on which the fiscal year change is to be effective.

The Ways and Means Committee is still studying several plans for the seven-months interim period. One calls for adoption of an extra seven-months' budget this year. Another provides for the Committee to work on a budget during the off-year to be acted upon immediately when the 1943 Legislature convenes in January, 1943. Still a third plan would allow departments to spend at the rate of one-twelfth a month of the previous year's spending program.

Many fiscal experts insist that the only proper way to make the fiscal year change is to adopt a budget this year to finance the seven-months' change-over period. But, it is understood, Governor Saltonstall has definitely opposed this plan.

Voting: The House refused to agree to a Senate amendment extending to State legislative positions provisions of the proposed law to bar candidates for Representative in Congress and Executive Councilor from seeking more than one party nomination. A conference committee will be necessary to iron out the differences.

Religious Education: Before Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today awaiting his approval or disapproval rested a bill to empower local school authorities to excuse children from school classes to attend religious education courses.

Final action came when the House voted 123 to 62 to pass the bill to be engrossed, and then the measure was enacted by both branches.

Sunday Bowling: The house reversed its previous action by killing a measure to legalize and license Sunday bowling.

Bedford Airport: The Lower Branch concurred with the Senate by adopting resolutions recommending that the State's new auxiliary air field being developed at Bedford be named after the late Laurence G. Hanscom, former State House reporter for the Worcester Telegram-Gazette and aviation enthusiast.

Workmen's Compensation: The House ordered to a third reading a bill increasing the scale of benefits under workmen's compensation from the present $9 to $18 a week range to $11 to $20.

Saltonstall Signs Budget; Another of $900,000 Coming

Massachusetts State departments today are operating under a $182,790,108 biennial budget, the highest in State history.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall signed the appropriation measure last night after clipping $98,530 from the bill as passed by the Legislature. Despite the program's size, he insisted "this is a budget over which we worked very hard and one we have cut . . . to the essentials."

Various economy groups are ready to dispute this claim, but with the budget already law their efforts toward economy must now be directed to the forthcoming supplementary budget to be adopted by the Legislature before the Legislature finally prorogues. This measure may total $900,000, the Governor indicated.

The Chief Executive, supporting his expenditure program, pointed out that during his administration $31,289,193 is being slashed from the $40,685,084 State debt existing when he took office in 1939.

The net State tax for the 1941-42 biennium, tentatively set at $13,500,000, is the lowest since the World War with the exception of the 1931-32 period when it totalled $9,250,000, he added. The $5,500,000 reduction in the State tax on cities and towns since the 1937-38 biennium, he said, represented a reduction of nearly $1 in the average local tax rate.

Further, the Governor pointed out that $20,000,000 more is being distributed to the cities and towns for welfare, health, and old-age assistance and the like during 1941-42 than in 1931-32.

In addition, the Governor said that $20,000,000 is being distributed to cities and towns from the State highway fund during 1941-42, compared with $19,200,000 in 1939-40.

Highway Fund Distributed

It is understood the Governor had been considering a plan to cut the 1941-42 highway fund distribution to the 1939-40 figure in order to provide additional funds for engineering work in the State Department.

It is reported, however, that uncovering of the proposal brought protests from economy-minded persons and the Governor signed the $20,000,000 biennial distribution measure along with the budget.

Wide World

Dr. Julius S. Bixler

Dr. Julius Seelye Bixler, professor in the Harvard Divinity School, will succeed Dr. Franklin W. Johnson as President of Colby College at Waterville, Maine, next year, the College Trustees announce.

The new President, son of a retired Connecticut clergyman, is a member of the Amherst Class of 1916, and since graduation has taught at Smith College and at universities in India and Syria. He has twice been acting Dean of the Harvard Divinity School. It is expected that he will be inaugurated at Colby's 1942 Commencement.

Coolidge Quits His Railroad Job

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 27 (AP)—John Coolidge, son of the late President, has quit his job as a traveling passenger agent with the New Haven Railroad to go into business for himself.

A railroad spokesman, announcing Mr. Coolidge's resignation, effective July 1, said: "We're sorry to see him go. He made a lot of friends here."

Mr. Coolidge came to the railroad nine years ago after graduating from Amherst.

Recovered from a disability which caused him to take a six months leave of absence this winter, he said he wasn't sure what business he would enter, but was "looking around for some small manufacturing concern."

18,514 From Bay State In Selective Service Lists

Military and defense news in brief:

Selectee Figures Announced—A total of 35,561 New England men will have been inducted under the Selective Service Act at the end of the Army fiscal year, June 30, Brig. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Commanding the First Corps Area, announced today. Of these 18,514 were from Massachusetts, the General said. The figure representing total induction for New England included 622 Negroes. Induction figures in States other than Massachuseitts were: Rhode Island, 3,094; Maine, 2,971; New Hampshire, 1,433; Vermont, 1,124; Connecticut, 8,425.

Conscientious Objectors in Camp—New England's first camps for conscientious objectors to military service were in full swing today with draft-age young men starting on a 40-hour work week of forest fire protection and timber salvage. Three camps opened yesterday. One at Royalston, Mass., tenanted largely by Protestants of various denominations; another at Petersham, directed by Quakers, and a third at Stoddard, N. H., is that of the Association of Roman Catholic conscientious objectors.

All Walks Represented—In all, there were about 200 objectors of 16 religious denominations or beliefs and representing a wide range of trades and professions. They included a peace educator, music teacher, mechanical engineer, artist, grocery clerk, dish-washer, typist, chemist, lawyer, preacher, store manager, seaman, salesman, mill hand, factory worker, college musical director, WPA worker, lens grinder, a machinist, and college students. The campers are expected to pay what they can toward their support. The Society of Friends, however, will contribute toward the camp costs of objectors without funds.

Devens Construction Authorized—Expenditure of more than $1,400,000 for construction of new buildings at Fort Devens has been authorized by the Quartermaster General's office, Col. S. W. McElwain, chief of construction in New England, announced today. Bids have been called for and contracts will be awarded in the near future, it was said. Included in the program are: one post exchange office and storehouse; two stables for mechanized cavalry regiments, sheds with 70 bays for motor-vehicle housing, one strong room (safe) in hospital area warehouse; maintenance shop; three warehouses, four 63-man barracks, 250-man mess hall, one day room, one company office and storehouses.

"Air Raid" Today—Using cameras as "weapons," Army planes "raided" emplacements and bridges camouflaged by engineers at Fort Devens today. Based at Fitchburg until completion of the Devens airport the planes attempted to detect potential bomb targets in the mirror Lake Section.

Sanford Airport—Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine was notified today President Roosevelt had approved an allocation of $286,324 for improvement of the Sanford, Maine, airport. Expenditure of the funds for construction and surfacing of runways, safety bands, drainage and grading would make the field an auxiliary of the Bangor, Maine, airport which has been greatly expanded during recent months.

R-Day Next Tuesday—Registration of men turned 21 since last Oct. 16 should not take longer than five minutes for each individual, Adj.-Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, State Director of Selective Service, said today. The registration will not be complex, he said, and questions will pertain only to the identity, address, and employer of the registrant.

Questions to Be Answered — The questions registrants must answer are contained on a four-by-six filing card and include the following: (1) Name; (2) Place of Residence; (3) Mailing Address (if other than place of residence; (4) Telephone; (5) Age in years; (6) Place of Birth; (7) Occupation; (8) Name and Address of person who will always know your address; (9) Employer's Name and Address; (10) Place of Employment or Business.

Civil Service Change Sought

Civil Service rules placing 500 town welfare board employees throughout Massachusetts under Civil Service were attacked today by three taxpayers before Judge Frederick W. Fosdick of Suffolk Superior Court in Boston.

The rules were promulgated last autumn by State Civil Service Commissioner Ulysses J. Lupien in order to comply with Federal Government regulations. Federal old-age assistance and other grants amounting to $18,000,000 annually would have been withheld if town employees handling those funds had not been given a Civil Service rating, Arthur P. Rotch, Public Welfare Commissioner said at the time.

Commissioner Lupien ordered examinations for these welfare board employees soon after the rules were issued.

Legality of the Commissioner's action in promulgating the rules, and the Legislature's recent confirmation and ratification, were questioned by Miss Marian C. Nichols of Boston, Frederick W. Blanchard of Needham, and Kenneth D. Johnson of Milton. The petitioners seek to have the rules invalidated on Constitutional grounds.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, June 29

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7 p. m.—Rambles with the Vagabond Traveler in South America.

7:30 p. m.—Spanish Lessons for North Americans.
(15.13mc-19.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

8:15 p. m.—Tower News from the Christian Science Monitor; recorded.

8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program; English Instruction, News and Music.

10 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)

5 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.

6 p. m.—News in Spanish; Andrini Continentales, Hollywood Highlights; Jose Bethencourt's Rhumba Band.

7 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Lowell Thomas.

8 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tune Time, Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra.

9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.

10 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; Viennese Ensemble.

11 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, Cowboy songs; Paul Whiteman's Orchestra.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, June 29

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc) and WRUW (15.13mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Today on Short Waves

Sidney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7. 11.88meg. 25.2m.

London—6:45 p. m.—The News. GSC. 9.58 meg. 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg. 49.1m.

Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD. 11.77meg. 25m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28.5m; DXF, 6.03meg. 49.7m.

Moscow—8.00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41meg, 19.9m; RNE, 12meg, 25m.

London—8:10 p. m.—"Listening Post." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg. 49.1m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Soldier Songs; News in English; by Julius Ortutay; Hungarian Songs; Rakoczi March. HAT4, 9.12 meg. 32.8m.

London—10.00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg. 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.

Tokyo—10.45 p. m.—Talk in Japanese; Report. JVZ, 11.81meg, 25.3m; JLG4, 15.10 meg, 19.8m.

Guatemala—11.00 p. m.—Radio Theater: "La Entretenida." Comedy in Spanish by Felipe Sassone. TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.

Rome—11.00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg, 31.1m; 2RO4, 11.81meg, 25.4m; 2RO6, 15.30meg, 19.6m.

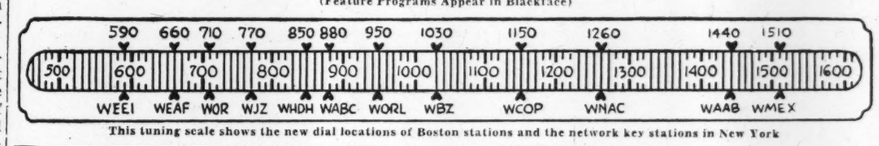
London—11:15 p. m.—"World Affairs." H. Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.

Berlin—11.30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28.5m; DXF, 6.03meg, 49.7m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce";	"Against the Storm"	Don Artiste	Sports and Music
3:15	"Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	N. Y. Yankees-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game	Sports and Music
3:30	"Melodic Caravan"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"		Sports and Music
3:45	News; "Sketchbook"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch		Sports and Music
4:00	Exploring Space	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	N. Y. Yankees-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Network speaker	"Susan, Be Smooth";	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.		"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch		Bob Huston, songs
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or.	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	Ireene Wicker, story	"Home of the Brave"	Yankees - Philadelphia baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	'From A to Z in Novelty'	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	"Dance Time"
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Playtime"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Bridge to Yesterday"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Shain Sisters Trio
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Talk, "Radio Magic"	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	"Five Star News
7:30	"Waltz Time"	Marion Mann, singer	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	Camp Edwards nem	Bobby Byrne's Orch.	Walter Kidder, songs		"Lest We Forget"
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	News commentators	Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra	"Double or Nothing"; Walter Compton, m. c.	WMEX Lyric Theater Presents
8:15	Jack Miller's Or.;	Jean Cavall, singer	"Information, Please!"	Fort Devens Radio Party	"Castles in the Air"
8:30	Sketch, "Claudia";	"Death Valley Days";	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Fort Devens Radio Party	"Castles in the Air"
8:45	News	dramatic sketch			
9:00	"Great Plays";	Ben Bernie's quiz program;	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	'Counselor at Law'	Bailey Sisters		Propaganda Analysis	
9:30	Hollywood Premiere drama	"Your Happy Birthday"; variety program	"Uncle Walter's Dog House"; variety	News Service	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45				Mickey Alcott's Orch.	
10:00	"Penthouse Party";	Music & Natl. Defense;	"Wings of Destiny";	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Ilka Chase, m. c.	M. Elman, violinist	dramatic sketch	Will Johnson's Orch.	Dance Digest
10:30	"Songs for Sale"	Sports Preview	"Listen America," Guest	"Quiz Bowl"; sports quiz	Dance Digest
10:45	News; Sports	"Story Dramas"	Network speakers	"Quiz Bowl"; sports quiz	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; News	News; Music	News Service	Reradiocast, "People's Playhouse"	Dance Digest
11:15	"Master Works of Music"	Weather; "Music You Want"	Local news; Weather		Dance Digest
11:30	V. Munroe's Orch.		Paul Whiteman's Orch.	"Vagabond's Trail"; strines and reeds	"Days End"
11:45		"Music You Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.		"Days End" News

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Music	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	Music; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Garden talk; News.	"Musical Clock"	George and Dixie, songs	News Service	
7:45	News; Weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe.	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast; music.	Weather; News	"Musical Roundup"	"Post Exchange"
8:30	Carl Moore's Rowdy	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's Orch.	"Post Exchange"
8:45	Revue	Shopping talk	Concert Internationale		"Good Morning Cheer"
9:00	Press News	News; talk; music	Variations; music	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	Hillbilly Champions,	Rakov's Orchestra	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	Gypsy Violin	"A to Z in Novelty"	"The Breakfast Club"	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Orchestra
9:45	"About Us"	Shopping talk	Concert Internationale	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Orchestra
10:00	'The Life of Riley';	Irene Hanify, organist	"Let's Swing"	"Rainbow House"; juvenile program	Studio Speaker
10:15	comedy drama	News Service	Jack Turner, songs		"Handy Andy"
10:30	Gardening program.	Network Program	"America the Free," Victor Arden's Orch.	"Rainbow House juvenile program	"Going Shopping With You" music
10:45	WEEI Food Fair.	Network Program			
11:00	News; 'Honest Abe';	Rex Maupin's Orchestra.	"Lincoln Highway";	News Service	Letter Quest with John
11:15	dramatization	Rex Maupin's Orchestra.	dramatic sketch	Milton Kaye's Clarion	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	Voice of Broadway.	"Two Men and a Girl"	"Week-End Whimsy"	U. S. Army Band	Joe Robin's Discoveries
11:45	Burl Ives, songs	Weather; Musicale	"Week-End Whimsy"	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00	Columbia's Country	News; "Reflections in	Musical Roundup	News Reporter	Rhythm Revue
12:15	Journal	Rhythm"	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural Series	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	Farmers' Union Program; speeches; orchestra	"Call to Youth"; "Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program. Italian music program.	Sports; Weather; Music 'Monitor Views the News'
12:45					
1:00	News Service	Farmers' Union Program	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox" with
1:15	Music, boat launch.	"What's on the Air"	"George and Dixie"	Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Community Radio	News Service	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Novachord solos
1:45	Brush Creek Follies		"Rhythm Time"	Baseball Interviews	Short Story Editor
2:00	"No Politics"	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers baseball game	"Melodic Moods"
2:15	"No Politics"	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Local sports		"Melodic Moods"
2:30	'Of Men and Books'	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Paul Laval's Orchestra	Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers baseball game	John Kiley organist
2:45	'Of Men and Books'	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Paul Laval's Orchestra		Five Star News
3:00	Chas. Hector's Or.	'Indiana Calling'; orch.	"Nature Sketches"	Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers baseball game	Sports and Music
3:15	Chas. Hector's Or.	Pistol Tournament	Patti Chapin, songs		Sports and Music
3:30	Program Previews.	Music of the Americas," with Ricardo	Golden Melodies	Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers baseball game	Sports and Music
3:45	"Hub": News		Golden Melodies		Sports and Music
4:00	"Calling Pan-America"	News; Club Matinee	Jimmy Lytell's Or. songs	Music; youth program	Nancy Mace, soprano
4:15	New England to the Colors	Club Matinee; variety	Jimmy Lytell's Or. songs	"Prelude to Stardom"	Western songs
4:30		Network Sports	Jimmy Lytell's Or. songs	Network Sports	Melody Mirror
4:45		Network Sports	N. A. A. U. Track Meet	"I'll Find My Way"	Melody Mirror
5:00	"At Meadowbrook";	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"The World Is Yours";	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	Sonny Dunham's	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	Orchestra; music.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sport comment	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	S. Dunham's Orch.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"It's Dance Time"	Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News
6:00	Dance Time; News.	News; music; weather.	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	"Let's Waltz"	Dinner Dance; Sports.	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	William L. Shirer.	Civilian Defense Prgm.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today.	News Review	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports reports
7:00	'People's Platform';	"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Sports Preview	Harold Sanford's Orch.
7:15	informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"The First Offender"	Five Star News
7:30	Sen. Claude Pepper	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	"Confidentially Yours"	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	Sen. Claude Pepper	Selective Serv. Registra.	Better Business Drama	Larry Clinton's Orch.	The Shining Hour; music
8:00	"Marriage Club";	"It's Time to Sing"	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The Soldiers' Quiz"	WMEX Round Table Discussion
8:15	quiz program	U. S. Army program	"Grand Ole Opry"	from Camp Edwards	
8:30	Col. W. J. Donovan.	"The Bishop and the	"Truth or Consequences";	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Civilian Defense talk
8:45	Sinfonietta	Gargoyle"; drama	quiz program	music	Russian Cathedral Choir
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	"Frontline Headlines"	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15	Mark Warnow's	"Meet the Band"	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	News Service	
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	NBC Summer Symphony;	Hot Shots; Glen Welty's	"Contact"; Dave Elman,	Pages From the Classical Album
9:45	"Saturday Night	Dean Dixon, conductor	Orchestra	m. c.; Bob Stanley's Or.	
10:00	Serenade"; music.	NBC Summer Symphony;	Station E-Z-R-A com-	"Chicagoland Concert";	Five Star News
10:15	Round Table; De-	Dean Dixon, conductor	edy sketch	Marian Claire, soprano;	Dance Digest
10:30	fense Bonds	Quiz Program, with	Defense for America	Henry Weber's Orchestra; speaker	Dance Digest
10:45	News; Sports	Jimmy Flynn	series; dramatization		Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Cleveland Summer Orchestra concert	Dance Digest
11:15	V. Monroe's Orch.	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather		Dance Digest
11:30	Michael Loring's Or.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Citizens' Conf. on Government Management	"California Melodies";	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Michael Loring's Or.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.		Dave Rose's Orchestra.	"Day's End"; News

Model Yachts Race Tomorrow

A fleet of over 50 model yachts will try their sails in the Charles River Basin Lagoon tomorrow morning in the second of a series of four regattas, sponsored by the Metropolitan Boston Junior Model Yacht Association and the Community Recreation Service.

This fleet represents a record number of entries in the history of these events. It is estimated that more than 75 boys will be on hand by the time the races are scheduled to being at 10 a. m.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, June 28
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

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Storm of Protest From Bay State Centers Is Raised Over WPA Reductions

Hitler Has U. S. On 'Doom' List, Ickes Asserts

HARTFORD, Conn., June 27 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, asserting that "Hitler has us on his list of doomed," called upon the American people today to "offer in full measure the sweat and blood and tears that the heroic English have been yielding at the call of Churchill."

Speaking at a rally which heard a demand by Herbert Agar, Louisville editor, for "immediate war, complete war" upon Germany, Mr. Ickes said Americans must choose whether "we are willing to buy a craven's truce" or "work, sacrifice, fight and die, if need be, for liberty."

An enthusiastic audience that all but filled the 3,300 seats in Bushnell Memorial Auditorium turned out last night for the meeting, sponsored by the "Fight for Freedom Committee" and the "Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies." It followed by 24 hours an "America First Committee" rally here at which Senators Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana and John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut attacked the administration's foreign policy before a crowd estimated by police at 5,500.

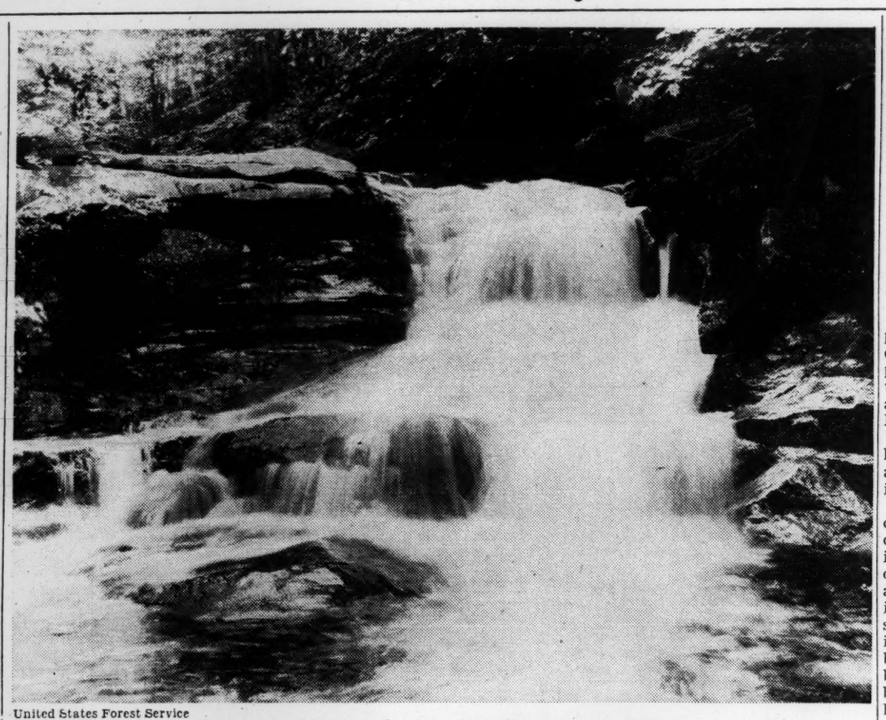
Governor Blood To Run Next Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 27—Although he has been in office less than a quarter of his first term, Gov. Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire has already announced that he will be a candidate for a second term at next year's State election.

While admitting that it is "much too early to make any formal announcement," the Governor declared that "I do believe that the people of the State are entitled to know that it is my present intention to seek re-election."

The chief executive makes it plain that he does not intend to launch any campaigning at this time because of the "necessity of organizing and co-ordinating the State's resources to the fullest possible extent in the total defense program of our country."



United States Forest Service

Lakes and Rivers Abound in the Granite State

The Cascades at Waterville are on a tributary of Mad River, one of the many winding streams, among lush valleys, found at the bases of the majestic White Mountains.

Boston Called To Work For Home Defense

Five thousand Bostonians, gathered at the Hatch Memorial Shell on the Esplanade last night, heard an urgent call for volunteers for civilian defense work in Massachusetts. Representatives of the Army, Navy, veterans' organizations, and the civic government not only emphasized the need for such workers, but pledged the loyal support of their own groups in the work already well under way by the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

William Arthur Reilly, Boston Fire Commissioner and Chairman of the Committee, served as master of ceremonies, and declared that it was the "patriotic duty of every citizen to play a part in this program."

Once High Mountains of N. H. Now Alluring Friendly Slopes

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Eons ago, long before the glacier tract inched its way across New England, New Hampshire possessed a range of mountain peaks that soared 14,000 feet and upward.

But that huge sheet of ice was no respecter of lofty barriers. It passed over the tops of these mighty crests, grinding them down until the highest in the chain, Mount Washington, is today less than 7,000 feet.

New Englanders, however, find their White Mountains possess a friendliness which perhaps no other range of mountains can boast. These mountains invite the visitor to climb their slopes, either by foot, motorcar, tramway, train, or horseback, without the exertion or hazards encountered in peaks that rise to much greater heights.

In other words, New Hampshire's White Mountains are accessible to all who wish to sit on their crests and look out upon the lush valleys and winding rivers that sprawl at their feet.

Washington Attractive Peak

In the first place, Mount Washington's rocky summit may be reached with about as much ease as one would go to the beach. There is an excellent road that goes to the top and any motorcar in good mechanical condition can do the trip. Also there is the world famous cog railway, a more leisurely route, which makes daily trips to the Tip-Top House.

This mode of travel is enjoyed by many as the route climbs up one of the steepest sides of the mountain. A tiny steam engine pushes an open car before it up the sharp incline. As the car is nudged forward the surrounding countryside spreads out before the traveler like a huge map. On clear days Portland, Maine, 100 miles away, may be clearly seen.

For the summer vacationist who prefers to reach the top the hard way there are any number of well marked trails winding their way across the mountain side. Shelters have been placed at strategic places along the various trails where one may prepare a hot lunch or even spend the night.

Down in Franconia Notch where Cannon Mountain pokes its blunt nose high above the highway there is the comparatively new tramway. This cable car, said to be the only one of its kind in North America, whisks the visitor to the forested crown of Cannon Mountain in about seven minutes, a rise of some 4,000 feet. Here again there are trails for the person who prefers to use his own motive power, but in the latter case the tramway is having little competition. For in its first few years of operation it has carried enough passengers to place it among the few successful financial adventures of this type.

Winter Has Appeal, Too

Beside having a wide appeal to summer vacationists from all over the United States and Canada, New Hampshire's White Mountains have become one of the leading winter resorts of the East.

Whether it's summer or winter, spring or fall, New Hampshire's White Mountains have an all-year-round appeal. Many of the hotels that used to close right after Labor Day now keep their "shingle" out 12 months of the year. In the fall there are the brisk mountain air and the glorious foliage. In the spring there are the blooming of the mountain laurel and mellow days.

July 4th as Aluminum Day Planned by Four R. I. Towns

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 27—Four rural communities in Rhode Island's Pawtuxet Valley are ready to show their patriotism on July Fourth with a house-to-house collection of aluminum to be donated to the cause of national defense.

Old aluminum has been collected already in two test cities, one in the south and one in the middle west, but the Rhode Island communities are seeking the title as the first in New England to ransack attics and cellars for old pots and pans useful in the production of warplanes.

The plan was whipped together by the Pawtuxet Valley Chamber of Commerce and committees have been named for each of the four co-operating towns—West Warwick, Scituate, West Greenwich and Coventry.

The appeal has been made by the committees to householders who have been requested to collect their aluminum cast-offs and pile them out at the curb. On July Fourth groups of Boy Scouts will make the rounds to collect the donations and punch the doorbells of householders who neglected to heed the request. Truck owners have offered the use of their vehicles for the day and an unused warehouse on a railroad siding has been obtained as a repository for the aluminum until it is disposed of.

Frederick A. Wilmot, Executive Secretary of the State Council of Defense, indorsed the Pawtuxet Valley aluminum round-up, and announced that a state-wide collection would be carried out later when the plans are completed.

Civilian Defense

Some conception of the enormous costs involved in the national program of civilian defense was brought home to Rhode Islanders this week when Mr. Wilmot announced that $7,455,000 worth of additional fire fighting equipment would be required in this State alone to provide "adequate" protection for any emergency.

The figure was reached after a survey by the Fire Chiefs Club of Rhode Island. It represents an investment of more than $10 for every man, woman and child in the State.

Mr. Wilmot has forwarded the resuts of the survey to Fiorello La Guardia, head of the Office of Civilian Defense, who is expected soon to ask Congress for an appropriation which would be divided among the various States.

The $7,455,000 figure would strengthen some existing fire fighting departments and provide a number of auxiliary ones. In addition, Mr. Wilmot reports $400,000 will be required for a State-wide communicating and fire alarm system. It would link most of the State, covering 85 per cent of the population and 95 per cent of the industrial area.

Equipment which the State must have to be prepared for any emergency, Mr. Wilmot said, includes stirrup pumps, portable canvas tanks, asbestos and gas decontamination suits, small pumps mounted on gasoline trailers, a large quantity of hose as well as rope, gloves, gas masks, helmets and boots.

Military Wire

Details were revealed this week on a new type of military telephone wire which will be manufactured in large quantities for the U. S. Army Signal Corps at a longidle factory in Bristol, R. I. A contract for $3,143,000 has been let to the U. S. Rubber Company which will manufacture the wire. The government earlier granted $700,000 to put the factory in shape to begin manufacturing operations.

The company explained that the wire is the result of 15 years of research and experiment conducted by company experts and officers of the Signal Corps.

"The wire is believed to be greatly superior to any similar purpose military wire in the world," the company announced. "It weighs between 28 and 29 pounds to the mile, as compared to the old type used by the Army which weighed 160 pounds to the mile. 'Assault wire' is the type of field telephone wire commonly carried on reels on the backs of soldiers as they advance in combat, unreeling as they run in the advance. The weight saving thus represents an enormous advantage."

Kitchens Take High Place In Home Building

The Real Estate Week A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

To the list of modern, specialized professions into which the young college graduate can step with the promise of ever expanding opportunity, New Englanders are today adding the title of "Kitchen Planner."

But what kind of a career is kitchen planning? It sounds about as technically dull and uninspiring as—shall we say "plumbing"?

That is where the modern way of doing things has thrown not only kitchen planning, but plumbing, into focus as a combination of beauty, color harmony, utility and expert arrangement. Plumbing is no longer just a case of sliding a wash basin into some isolated corner where it cannot be seen. For the humble wash basin has become a thing of beauty, of contrasting or closely harmonizing colors, of gleaming fixtures and striking patterns.

'Packaged' Goods

Now the manufacturer calls them "packaged" bathrooms, as the kitchen planner uses the term "packaged kitchens." You send for the planner and he tells you just what you can get into your kitchen or bathroom, where the cabinets, etc., should be placed for convenience and space requirements, and the best color schemes to use. Like the "packaged house" the kitchens and bathrooms come virtually in selected parts which are fitted together on the site to make up the whole.

From the automobile, the kitchen has taken the expression "finger-tip control." In other words, the kitchens you see in new homes throughout New England today almost run themselves, with the press a button here and another there. Ingenius cabinets, make a place for everything. Open the cabinet under the sink and a garbage disposal can swings out at you, the cover opening automatically. There are narrow, tall cabinets for trays, floor to ceiling four-inch deep shelves for canned goods, spices, salt and pepper shakers. And breakfast tables pull out of nowhere.

Expert Planning

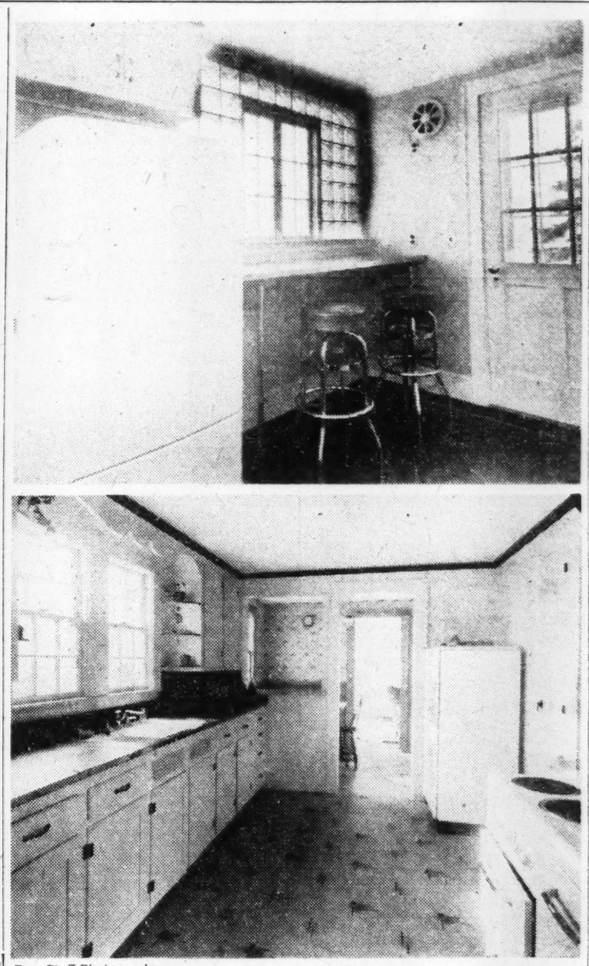
With the standardization of kitchen cabinets, it is now possible for the manufacturer to provide expert planning services by remote control. He sends you a chart checked off in small squares upon which the family outlines the dimensions and present locations of windows, doors and accessories. He returns the chart to you later showing exactly what you can do with your kitchen space in case of remodelling.

But let's go into one of these modern kitchens. What does it have in the way of good planning? Well, the refrigerator is rightly placed close to the entry door, the work surface next to the range is near the dining room, as is the range, the sink is properly placed just opposite the work space, which is between the refrigerator and the range. Right in character are red tile, linoleum blocks, blue-green door, wood trim, and breakfast nook opposite the range. The floor space is narrow, allowing for only four feet between the sink and the working space on the opposite wall. The breakfast nook fits into an alcove at the end of the room opposite the entry door.

Breakfast Nook

The advantages of the breakfast nook are manifold. In some instances, the nooks are almost dining rooms. Yet large or small, they are used 10 times more than the dining room in the average small or medium size home. Hence to be without one is to be deprived of an often used utility, well worth the space in building the new dwelling.

An architect who designed a home in Newton recently along the lines of the old New England farm kitchen said: "The ladies go into my kitchen and don't want to come out." Since the house has been occupied, that statement applies to the whole family. They spend most of their time in the kitchen with its long cushioned benches, individual pine-panneled fireplace, breakfast room and bright colored floors and shelves. And when the visitors come, the first place they are shown . . . is the kitchen.



By a Staff Photographer

Greater Boston Kitchens

Glass blocks, counters for that quick snack, conveniences that remove the drudgery of housework, are all part of the new planning technique for "packaged" kitchens. At top is pictured compact breakfast nook in Hingham faced against glass blocks providing light with privacy. Below is a Westwood kitchen with popular narrow floor with special breakfast room at the end.

Cuts in WPA Protested By Congressmen

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—Reductions proposed for Massachusetts Work Projects Administration rolls raised a storm of protest today with many communities notifying members of Congress that they would be hard pressed to meet the financial burden of caring for persons dropped from relief rolls.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts and several House members have appealed to WPA Commissioner Howard Hunter to relieve the situation.

Representative Arthur D. Healey (D) of Massachusetts said he had been assured WPA officials were attempting to draft some plan to absorb some of the unemployed who are scheduled to be dropped from Federal relief projects. But Mr. Healey said no plan as yet had been definitely formulated.

Several Congressmen asserted they had received reports from their cities and towns that all women's projects would be closed and that about 50 per cent of the men would be dropped.

The reduction for Massachusetts, as reported to Representative George J. Bates (R) of Massachusetts, was 51 per cent for the year beginning July 1. This reduction is in the funds allocated to the State.

Mr. Healey said 200 women in Somerville were "being thrown on the mercy of the city" and that with the city tax rate already established for the year, city officials were confronted with the problem of how to finance local welfare for those taken off the WPA rolls.

"This reduction came too suddenly and will mean a lot of hardships," Mr. Healey advised Hunter. "The cities and towns of the State will have a sharp rise in relief rolls which may dislocate their fiscal programs."

Rising Prices Still Is Trend In Food Marts

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Housewives who shopped for the week-end today were made more keenly aware of the pronounced upward trend in prices of foodstuffs. Two definite factors act to push up values, market men point out, first, the marked industrial activity which makes for much larger purchasing power, and second, the huge purchases of the Government for use at the army training camps.

Shoppers today found that butter was up again this week, the price now being 8 cents a pound higher than in the early part of the year. This new high is described by market men as 11 to 12 cents a pound above the figures a year ago, and 14 to 15 cents higher than comparable grades of butter two years ago. In fact, butter is rapidly moving into the luxury class and demand for substitutes is already marked, merchants say.

Eggs, too, are moving upward. This trend is at least partly seasonal, but augmented by the larger demand for them from army camps.

Offsetting to some extent at least the upturn in prices of some of the food items, is the fruit and vegetable situation. New arrivals for the year are seen on the stalls of the market places almost daily, as the season advances, and native supplies are increasing on many of the varieties.

Native beets are available around 4½ cents a bunch; asparagus, 15 to 20 cents a bunch; broccoli two pounds for 25 cents; cabbage 3 to 5 cents a pound; cauliflower 25 cents a head; plain lettuce 4½ cents a head; iceberg lettuce 10 cents a head; green peas 9½ to 11½ cents a pound; carrots 7½ cents a bunch; green beans two pounds for 15 cents up to 18 cents a pound; hothouse tomatoes 23 to 25 cents a pound; summer squash, 4 to 5 cents a pound; new white potatoes, 39 cents a peck and up, and boiling onions two pounds for 19 cents.

In the fruit stalls of Faneuil Hall market are found California nectarines at 35 cents a dozen; honeydew melons from 50 cents each up, depending on size; seedless grapes from California, 35 cents; Georgia peaches 60 cents a basket of about 30 peaches; blackberries at 25 cents a quart; watermelons as high as $1.50 each but that is for those weighing as much as 40 pounds or more, and Marshfield strawberries as high as 40 cents a quart. Native blueberries are offered at 45 cents a quart. Many of these items are lower in chain stores.

For those desiring meats, the chain stores offer the low end of the price structure, and prices of such meats show little change from last week. Legs of lamb are featured in some of the stores at 27 cents; face of the rump beef 30 cents; rib roast 22 cents; a group of steaks and roasts 31 cents; smoked hams 27 cents; cooked hams 31 cents; chicken 25 to 29 cents; fowl 27 cents, and turkey 29 cents.

Seafood is of wide variety and offers a most delicious course for summer weather. Halibut can be had as low as 25 cents a pound; haddock fillets 17 cents; salmon 25 cents; sea scallops 25 cents; smelts 13 cents, and green shrimp 25 cents a pound.

Gallop and Gallup Gallop Into a Galloping Controversy

How to spell the name of the island in Boston harbor where the United States Maritime Service training school for merchant marine radio operators is maintained, is a question that is rapidly paralleling the old classic, "How old is Ann?"

The island, named for Capt. John Gallop, who owned it many years ago, later became a famous picnic ground and clambake resort, eventually being used by the City of Boston as a quarantine station.

Virtually all old records show the name spelled Gallop. But in recent years, the spelling Gallup has come into prominence, particularly on some Government charts. The training school uses the spelling with the letter "u" in accordance with charts. The Maritime Commission has sent out press releases with the spelling both ways.

In the "Handbook of the Port of Boston," published by the Boston Chamber of Commerce in 1913, the island is referred to as Gallop, but in the 1936 edition of the "Port of Boston" by the United States Army Engineers it is given with the letter "u."

It remained for Edward Rowe Snow of Winthrop to straighten the matter out. A teacher by profession, Mr. Snow is an authority on the islands of Boston Harbor. He has studied their history for many years, and spent countless hours in visiting them, and writing of their interesting record. Mr. Snow stoutly maintains that the correct way to spell the name of the island is with the letter "o" as was done by the early owner, pointing out in his latest book, "Sailing Down Boston Bay," that, many years ago, Government clerks made a mistake in its spelling when making a chart, and that the unintentional error has stood unchanged since then.

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Nazis Declare Soviet War 'Crusade'

With Finland in a "defensive conflict" with Soviet Russia, and with Sweden permitting passage of German troops from Norway into Finland, the Nazis appeared to be making every effort to give their war on the Soviets the appearance of a "crusade" involving the little nations under their control.

Hungary announced that it was in a state of war against Russia.

Croatia indicated to the Germans that it "is prepared to and will" take part in the war.

From other states, some under German domination and others "free to make their own decisions," German spokesman said offers have come of volunteers to fight against Communism.

The crusade promised to be a march of all the captive states as well as some which merely have fallen under the shadow of German power. The situation to date by countries:

Europe: Uprising?

BERLIN, June 27 (AP)—Continental Europe was described by an authorized German spokesman today as being in a "spontaneous uprising" against Soviet Russia.

"It is an historic coalition of the continent for a common purpose, to eliminate once and for all the common danger," the German spokesman said.

"The extent of this feeling of solidarity and purpose is surprising to us. Germany is proud of its leadership in this crusade and proud of the response of these states to the call of the hour."

A German High Command war bulletin asserted that the first five days of the struggle proved "that Soviet Russian armies had been ready to attack central Europe."

This, it said, was apparent from the disposition of Red Army forces on frontier lines "unsuitable for defensive purposes" at the outset of the eastern battle.

The communiqué, issued again "from the Führer's headquarters" and still without specific detail on the situation, asserted that the Germans encountered "masses of Russian troops ready for attack" when the drive into Russia began.

Tass Brands Hitler Charge as 'Slander'

By the Associated Press

Moscow, June 27

Adolf Hitler's declaration that Russia had designs on Turkey's Dardanelles Straits and Bulgaria was termed "provocational and false" today by Tass, official Soviet news agency, which said certain Turkish newspapers were circulating "Hitler's slander" despite Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov's recent refutation.

Croatia: Ready

ZAGREB, Croatia, June 27 (AP)—Croati is "ready at any time to fight to the last soldier for the country that freed her—Germany," Dr. Ante Pavelitch, Poglavnik, or Führer, of the new Croatian Government, declared.

He did not say, however, whether the Nation carved out of fallen Yugoslavia immediately would take up battle positions beside Nazi troops fighting the Russians, as have the soldiers of another state which the Reich staked to its existence—Slovakia.

Finland: Fights

HELSINGFORS, June 27 (AP)—President Ryti of Finland, broadcasting to the Nation while Russian bombs rained down on the cities of Finland, declared last night: "We shall fight for the freedom of our country and for the creed of our fathers."

Accusing the Russians of a new and brutal aggression, President Ryti said that now, at last, Finland was not alone in its struggle.

Since Germany has gone to war against the Soviets, he said, "Russia in this task is facing a united front stretching from the White Sea to the Black Sea."

The President told the Finns:

"Citizens, centuries have shown that on the site on which fate has placed this Nation, permanent peace cannot be achieved.

"The pressure of the East is always upon us. To reduce this pressure, destroy the eternal menace, and secure a happy and peaceful life for coming generations, we now embark upon our defensive battle. Our confidence in our Army and their Field Marshal, Baron Mannerheim, is absolute."

President Ryti made no mention of a declaration of war, but he made clear that Finland intends to defend itself to the end.

He accused the Soviet Government of "numerous interventions and interferences" with the internal life of Finland since the Russian-Finnish peace was signed.

He declared the Finns had tried to fulfill terms of the peace treaty "but again we had to experience that there is no relying on a word given by the Soviet Government."

Spain: Recruits

MADRID, June 27 (AP)—Anti-Soviet demonstrations spread throughout Spain today as regional headquarters of the Falange, Spain's only political party, set up recruiting stations and expected to rally "a legion of combatants to fight against Russia."

Thousands of Falangists marched through the streets of Spanish cities. Demonstrations were held at Ubeda, Cartegena, Toledo, Jaen, Gerona, Palma de Mallorca and El Escorial.

At Seville, crowds of students marched to the cry: "Long live Hitler, Mussolini, and Franco and to death with Communism!"

The Falange recruiting followed a report here that Hitler had demanded formation of a token anti-Communist force in each nation of his "New Europe" but what Spain's contribution to the fight against the Soviets would amount to still was a question.

Thousands of Spain's youth, primarily veterans of the Civil War, were expected to sign the roster, however.

Official declarations and the controlled press, meanwhile, made clear that Spain was virtually at war with Russia.

"Spain must avenge the destruction done by Russia in the Civil war," Jose Luis de Arrese, Party General Secretary, proclaimed.

Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer previously had told a Madrid demonstration that "the future of Europe demands the extermination of Russia."

Hungary: War

BUDAPEST, Hungary, June 27 (AP)—Premier Laszlo de Bardossy told Parliament today that "Hungary is at war with Russia" and will pay back attacks made upon its territory by the Soviet Air Force.

The announcement was received enthusiastically by the House.

Members of the Hungarian Nazi Party immediately demanded that five Social Democrat deputies be excluded from Parliament.

Iran: Neutral

MOSCOW, June 27 (AP)—The Russian Government announced that it had been assured that Iran (Persia) would remain neutral in the Russian-German war. Tass, official news agency, issued this statement:

"The Iranian Ambassador to the U. S. S. R., Mohamed Saed, in a note verbale of June 26 communicated to the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs the following:

"'Upon instructions from its Government the Iranian Embassy has the honor to inform the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs that in the face of the situation created by the war between Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the Government of Iran will observe complete neutrality.'"

Danes: Disapprove

COPENHAGEN, Occupied Denmark, June 27 (AP)—The Danish Government re-affirmed today its policy of nonbelligerency but expressed its disapproval of Soviet Russia by breaking off diplomatic relations with Moscow.

Japan: Undecided

TOKYO, June 27 (AP)—Japan would be placed in a "a very awkward and embarrassing position" by United States war aid to Soviet Russia, Koh Ishii, Cabinet Information Bureau spokesman, asserted today.

Japan, however, is not clear on the extent of what aid may be planned, he said.

Maj Gen. Eugen Ott, German Ambassador to Tokyo, conferred with Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka for nearly an hour. Details of their conversations were not disclosed.

Reports originating abroad have been circulating that Japan and the United States were about to reach some agreement regarding United States aid to Russia, but there was no confirmation in this Capital.

In the new situation created by the German-Russian war, the newspaper Kokumin counselled that "it is necessary to watch calmly and quietly pending the Government's decision.

"But as regards British-American aid to the Soviets, the people cannot but be gravely concerned.

"Since the outbreak of the China affair, Great Britain and the United States have shown hostility toward Japan.

"If United States war materials should be landed in Vladivostok, the sole aid-to-the-Soviets route, then the United States would put a further strain on already delicate United States-Japanese relations."

Sweden: Protest

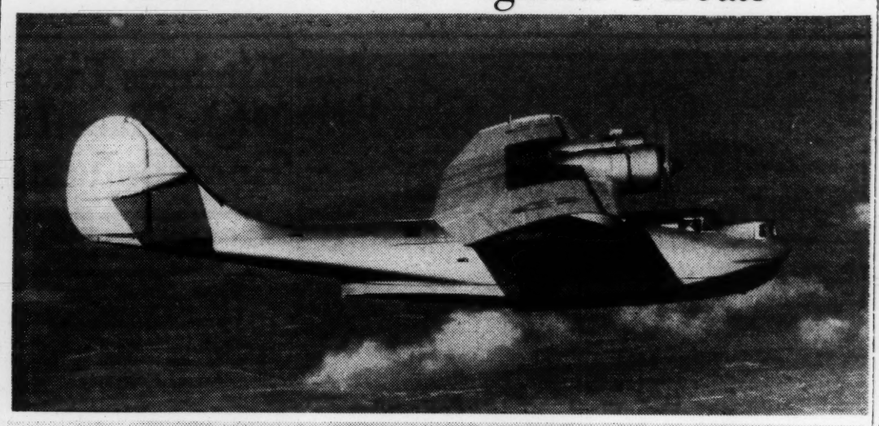
LONDON, June 27 (AP)—Britain has protested Sweden's announced decision to permit German troops to cross its territory from Norway to Finland, informed sources said today.

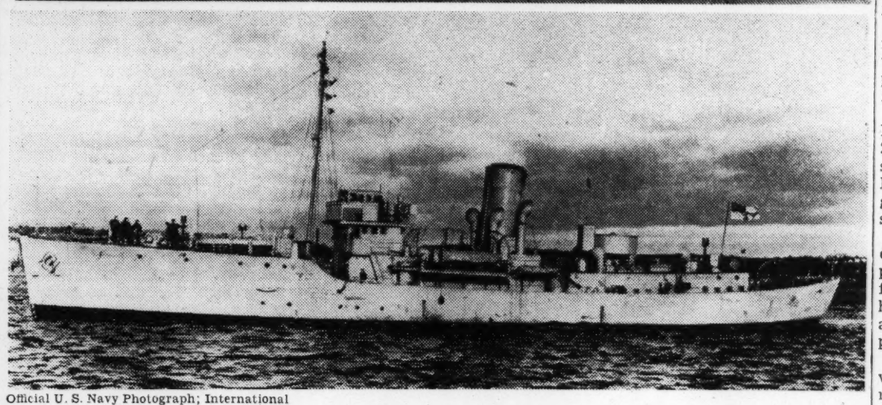
[The Swedish Government, in announcing its decision, said one German division would be permitted to pass through the country from Norway to Finland. It said it had been advised that German troops already in Finland were there solely to protect the Finns against aggression.]

Discussing the widening gulf between Sweden and Britain, authoritative quarters declared it was "deplorable that the Swedish Government should have consented so readily" to a measure which they believed would make it "increasingly difficult" for it to resist German pressure in the future.

They said there was little doubt the Nazis would take full advantage of this "little act of weakness" and exploit it to the limit of Sweden's "independence and neutrality."

Partners in Drive Against U-Boats





Official U. S. Navy Photograph; International

Two of Britain's Aids in Battle of Atlantic

The Catalina type American-built amphibion (above) is reported to be unusually effective in combating Germany's counterblockade of Britain. The Corvette, proving equally useful, is a small speedy craft particularly adapted to antisubmarine work and escort duty. It is generally lighter than a destroyer.

Corvettes and U. S. Flying Boats Give British Hold on Nazis

LONDON, June 27 (AP)—With the aid of increasing numbers of mass-produced Corvette patrol boats and American-made Catalina flying boats, Britain slowly is winning "one of the war's most decisive battles—in the Atlantic Ocean," it was declared here today.

Extended American naval patrols have aided the British, but a source here said the real credit for reducing British tonnage losses goes to the Catalina planes and sturdy corvettes because they now are scouting the sea areas the Germans formerly considered safe for submarine operations.

One result of what were called "unspectacular but emphatic triumphs" has been to force the Germans to forgo their tactics of submarine rendezvous in mid-Atlantic with supply ships, it was asserted.

"Scouting flights have driven the U-boats below the surface," this source said. "They no longer are able to hunt in packs and lie in wait on the surface for convoys."

Kept From Convoys

Another function of the Catalinas has been to keep German long-range Fockewulfe bombers away from convoys because these Catalina boats give them a fierce fight and are said to be fatal to German Dornier "Flying Pencils."

The ugly and menacing corvettes have borne the main blows in the Atlantic battle. These craft look like a whaler but carry guns enough to down a destroyer and depth charges sufficient to destroy a flotilla of submarines. They have been turned out steadily since July, 1940.

Their 17 or 18 knots have proved adequate for hunting submarines driven below the surface by flying boats, it was said, and in a few brushes with German surface craft their gunnery was said to have been enhanced by superior firing platforms.

The corvettes also are well protected against machine-gun fire from aircraft and have "shown remarkable seaworthiness against bombing," this source declared.

Mass Production Used

One great advantage to Britain is the speed with which these boats are built. Less intricate than destroyers they are built almost like the mass-produced automobile.

"What Britain needs as much as protective vessels, however, is a large number of merchant ships between 7,000 and 10,000 tons with a speed of about 16 or 18 knots," this source asserted.

"Some are being built here, others in the United States. If vital war materials are moved in them with adequate surface and air protection the German threat to our supplies will be cut even further."

"Invisible" German submarine losses were said to have been as great as those recorded by the British Admiralty.

Crews Mutinied in 1918

"It's not just the submarines sunk that count," it was said. "But those which are driven away from convoys, those just able to make port, those whose crews have to be rested after days of strain under conditions increasingly dangerous, also are important."

And it was pointed out that by 1918 the Allied attacks on German submarines had become so fierce that German crews mutinied rather than put to sea.

Of the German Navy's big surface craft, only the 35,000-ton battleship Tirpitz and a 10,000-ton pocket battleship Admiral Scheer are available for sea duty, the British say.

The Bismarck, sister ship of the Tirpitz, has been sunk. The 26,000-ton warships Gneisenau and Scharnhorst are believed by the British to be damaged in Brest. Of the pocket battleships, the Admiral Graf Spee was scuttled, and another, believed to be the Luetzow, was reported struck by a British torpedo June 13.

Similarly the German cruiser strength has been whittled by surface, air, and undersea attacks. The Bluecher was sunk off Oslo. The 10,000-ton Prinz Eugen of the Hipper class was reported struck by RAF bombs and the guns of the Prince of Wales.

Nazi light cruisers of the 6,000-ton class have been knocked around with the Leipzig, Königsberg, and Karlsruhe sunk and the Koeln and Nuernberg believed still operating.

More Reich Women Work

MONTREAL, June 27 (CP)—From the start of the war to last November, Germany has increased the number of women in its war industries by 300,000, it is reported by the International Labor Office division in charge of statistics on female labor in world markets.

Miss P. M. Hage, in charge of the Women's Labor Division of the Office, said, June 21, that the "women of Germany are forced now, in a word, to serve in dual purpose capacity." Reports were "probably true," she said, that 1,131,300 babies have been born in Germany in the first eight months of 1940.

Miss Hage said that dispatches taken from the most recent official German papers showed that tools and machinery in German industry were being adapted to the capacity of women and that where families were being raised the women were given so many hours off each week to care for babies.

"But," she added, "the present Nazi organization is such that raising of babies does not interfere appreciably with the amount of work required. The Reich, it is true, will not allow women on the factory night shift without a special permit, but it has geared its wartime production to include, and capitalize on a woman's way of doing work."

She said there was evidence now of the formation of women's industrial colonies within the Reich, where women from occupied countries were thrown in together, Poles, Dutch, and Czechs.

A maximum of co-operative effort is forced from these people by the work of Reich-paid "social-workers," Miss Hage said.

Chilean Students Cold to Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Not more than 10 per cent of Chilean university students take a militant interest in politics, according to Juvenal Hernandez, Minister of National Defense. He voiced this calculation in reply to suggestions that extremist ideas—Communistic and totalitarian—have penetrated the educational bulwarks.

The opinion of Señor Hernandez is of interest because he combines his technical post in the Aguirre Cabinet with the Rectorship of the University. He sees nothing contradictory in these two activities. Indeed, like President Aguirre, he considers the defense services presenting educational opportunities on a par with civil institutions.

The Minister bases his calculations of the political inclinations of youths on the student population of this Capital. There are about 7,000 resident university students and a floating population of 3,000 more. Of the 10 per cent who are actively interested in politics, he considers but a small minority is in sympathy with totalitarianism.

"On the contrary," he says, "in our student world there is an impulsive sympathy and admiration of feeling for President Roosevelt and Premier Winston Churchill. For the first there is admiration for his defense of the democratic doctrines of respect for liberty and human dignity. For the second because of his incarnation of the heroic fiber of a people valiantly defending its right to live."

Wonder What Effect Would Be With Spinach

GOLDSBORO, N. C. (AP)—When Bennie Davis read that strawberries in London sold for 20 cents apiece he couldn't get to the store fast enough to buy a quart for 15 cents.

"I ate $10.40 worth—in London prices—and they tasted much sweeter," Davis said.

New U. S. Embassy Can't Get Flag to Fly

By the Associated Press

London, June 27

There has been such a heavy demand for American flags since passage of the lend-lease bill that the newest United States Embassy can't get one.

Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., Ambassador to Poland and Belgium is also short of chairs, carpets and a plaque for his door.

Canada Seeking Control Officers To Direct RAF Fliers

OTTAWA, June 27 (CP)—The first call for Canadians to serve overseas as "Regional Control Officers" to route and control planes in bad weather by radio and direct pilots in bomber interception work has gone out from Royal Canadian Air Force Headquarters.

"The Air Force needs men to guide its fighter-pilots into battle," said a statement from the Air Ministry June 21.

Successful applicants for posts as Regional Control Officers will be commissioned as pilot officers on appointment and will have a good chance for promotion after they have completed a course in Canada and overseas.

"Stationed aground—or below it in control rooms—they will route and control aircraft in bad-weather operations and direct pilots in interceptional work against enemy bombers."

Age-limits for applicants are 28 to 40 years but men under 32 years and physically fit for full flying duties will not be accepted.

Preferably, the Air Force said, the candidates should have some flying experience. Because they will be in constant radio communication with planes, they must be able to speak clearly through a microphone. Good eyesight is an important qualification. Minimum educational requirement is junior matriculation.

Lumbermen Favor Intrastate Wage

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—A committee for the lumber industry recommended today that Congress be asked to extend the Wage and Hour Law to intrastate operations affecting interstate commerce.

The committee unanimously made the recommendation to Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator.

At the same time, a majority of the group recommended establishment of a 35 cents an hour minimum wage in the industry. The division said that if this were approved, the hourly wage rate of 168,000 workers would be increased.

About 143,000 of these workers are employed in the South. Altogether, the industry employs 385,000 persons. About 75 per cent of those whose earnings would be increased are employed in saw mills, shingle mills, and wooden box plants.

The recommendation for extension of the act was sponsored by James G. McNary of McNary, Ariz. The committee had received considerable testimony about the competition interstate operations were encountering from the Southern States from portable saw mills.

Witnesses opposing an increase in the minimum wage asserted that although the lumber operator who sold his product into interstate commerce was legally obliged to pay 30 cents an hour, the portable saw-mill man, limiting himself to intrastate business, could pay as little as 15 cents.

'Freedom' Given Wodehouse, Talks on Radio From Reich

BERLIN, June 27 (AP) — P. G. Wodehouse, British humorist, free after 49 weeks' imprisonment in a German civilian internment camp, said he had been given the freedom of the Reich and would make a weekly radiocast over the German shortwave on the amusing side of life in an internment camp.

The first radiocast, arranged by the Foreign Office, was made yesterday.

Asked what he would radiocast on, the writer said the series of talks should present the lighter side of camp life. For instance, washing one's own clothes. I have never been used to that sort of thing you know, but I enjoyed it."

"I also liked being with the men—1,200 of them—from all walks of life," he added. "Their experiences and their views were interesting."

In his camp in eastern Germany, Mr. Wodehouse said, there were 200 Dutch prisoners, 700 British subjects picked up in France, 200 British merchant seamen, and a group of Norwegians and Yugoslavs.

He said the simple fare of the camp, together with Red Cross parcels and food packages from friends, relatives and readers of his stories, "kept me living about as well or better than most people in Germany."

The creator of Jeeves, the all-wise butler known to millions of readers, explained: "I was very lucky. Many people who had read my books sent me packages. Thus, at different times, I received food from Denmark, Switzerland and Holland."

At the same time Mr. Wodehouse admitted his suite at Berlin's most exclusive hotel—the Adlon—where the Gestapo had lodged him, was more attractive than the camp, where his workroom was a cell in a former insane asylum.

The writer said he was given only a few minutes to prepare for a two-day visit to Berlin. When he arrived here, Gestapo officers who had escorted him, kept him under close surveillance at the hotel.

"As if one would try to escape from this!" said Mr. Wodehouse, sweeping his hand toward the comfortable furnishings of his suite.

Then, suddenly and unexpectedly, came the order for his release. The Gestapo agents withdrew from his quarters.

"I'm free without any reservations, so far as I can see," said Mr. Wodehouse.

The writer insisted he was still puzzled as to why he was freed.

"I do know, however, that some of my German as well as my American friends have been active in my behalf."

Mr. Wodehouse said it took five months to finish his latest novel, "Money in The Bank," which the Germans allowed him to send to the United States for publication.

Part of the novel was written in pencil in the camp dining room during the mornings, the writer said, then typed on a "primitive German typewriter" in the afternoons in private in "Wodehouse's padded cell."

The author said he found it good training to write under such unfavorable conditions.

"I feel now that I could write almost anywhere—even in a newspaper office."

Mr. Wodehouse said he had another novel, "Full Moon," one-third completed when he suddenly was brought to Berlin. Although the authorities made him leave the manuscript at the camp, he said he hoped to recover it and resume writing somewhere in Germany.

He expressed hope that arrangements could be made to bring his wife, who is now in the occupied zone of France, to join him in the Reich.

The Wodehouses had lived in a villa at Le Touquet, France, for eight years, except for one year spent in Hollywood in 1936.

Mr. Wodehouse is one of several British subjects, most of whom regularly lived outside England, who have been released from internment in recent months. German officials said the writer was completely free.

He was interned after being captured by German soldiers in June, 1940, at his Le Touquet villa.

French Admit Allied Gains In Battle Around Damascus

By the Associated Press

Friday, June 27

The British Middle East Command at Cairo said today that British and Free French troops had "increased the extent of their penetration" north and northwest of captured Damascus in the invasion of Syria.

In London it was reported that Free French troops advancing from occupied Damascus have seized Maraba, just north of the Syrian capital, and pushed to Quastal, 35 miles to the northeast.

The French acknowledged earlier that British forces in Syria have driven about 50 miles north of Damascus to Nebek, roughly halfway to the important railroad and desert bus-route junction of Homs.

French dispatches from the war front, however, said that Nebek still was in the hands of Vichy forces.

British troops striking toward Beirut from Damascus have been held up by French artillery fire about 12 miles west of Damascus, it was stated in London.

Resistance Weakens

An Associated Press writer with the Allied forces said resistance of the Vichy French grew feebler as the British and Free French forces followed up their occupation of Damascus with steadily increasing pressure on other points in this French mandate.

In the air, planes with French insignia but which appeared to be German models and were believed piloted by Germans, renewed their blows against the Allies, however.

The British said these attacks were hardly felt by them, but caused casualties and damage in Damascus, Merdjayoun and other towns.

Merdjayoun, a town of 10,000 population, has changed hands three times since the British-Free French campaign here started less than three weeks ago. It was badly damaged yesterday by six French-marked bombers escorted by fighters.

Entering the town shortly after the raid, the writer found that almost every house along the main street was a wreck.

Documents and correspondence seized by the British in captured centers were said by them to indicate dissent among the Vichy leaders in Syria.

The British said several high Vichy officers were under arrest in Beirut on charges of not fighting seriously or of having opposed Gen. Henri Dentz on certain points.

In many places the defenders appeared to be running short of ammunition.

At the front north of Merdjayoun, they were firing about one shell to every six from the British batteries.

The civilians of the occupied areas, which take in about one-third of the Syrian population, are tending towards co-operation with the British.

They were promised independence, the Army chiefs asserting the occupation was undertaken solely to keep the Germans out. To do this will require the maintenance of an army of occupation in Syria, the British say.

Therefore, most of the Syrians realize there is not much chance for independence before the end of the war with Germany.

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CAMPING LEADS TO ACHIEVEMENT

Canada: Cabinet Tours Defense Units

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 27 — Canada's Cabinet is packing its traveling bags and going to the factories and training camps of the Dominion to give a personal touch to the task of keeping the Nation united in its war effort.

Led by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, who is touring the air schools, factories, and units of the defense command in Western Canada, Cabinet members are using the summer recess of Parliament to increase personal contacts.

In a country the size of Canada, it is necessary to remove the sense of aloofness from the central authority.

Moreover, the Canadian Prime Minister's tour of inspection is in line with Prime Minister Winston Churchill's explanations of the impossibility of holding an Imperial war conference of British Commonwealth heads in the immediate future.

Active War Programs

Mr. Churchill spoke of the great tasks assumed by the Prime Ministers of the nations of the Commonwealth in developing their war programs. It wouldn't be easy for "these Prime Ministers of important and powerful governments with the legislature and the whole war effort of their peoples to guide" to meet in London simultaneously, he said.

Several members of the Canadian War Cabinet have visited Britain to consult with British authorities. A number of Canadian newspapers, however, are urging on the Prime Minister of Canada the importance of going to London himself, and it is believed here he will do this later on.

The legislative halls at Ottawa are silent, but the administration of the war effort is geared to high pitch.

This is a crucial period of development in this country's war program. The spread of the war to Soviet Russia, however uncertain may be the course of the struggle, is held here, as in Britain, as new and welcome aid to the Allied cause, but warnings have been issued in this country against the slightest slackening of the national effort.

The general impression one gets at this time in Ottawa is that the whole machinery behind the war program is moving under a good head of steam and that every effort is being made to remove bottlenecks and delays wherever they occur.

High Officials Busy

An indication of the industry of war departments is the difficulty these days of getting into prompt communication with those in authority. There seems to be a constant round of conferences of boards and other wartime organizations.

Before Parliament adjourned, approval was given to departmental appropriations. This gave the green light to defense as well as other departments. The people of Canada "came across" very satisfactorily in support of the war loan so that, with taxes and loan combined, the sinews of war have been provided for the time at least. There is, therefore, nothing to prevent Canada from throwing its full weight behind the war effort.

There were a few questions of national importance still in a nebulous state when Parliament adjourned and for which decisions or solutions must be reached. It is not yet certain whether there will be a Dominion-Provincial Conference as suggested by Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn of Ontario, by Lieut. Col. George A. Drew, leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature and by R. B. Hanson, Opposition leader in the Dominion House of Commons.

Prime Minister King has said in the Commons that he and his colleagues are willing to consider calling a conference if all the provinces ask for it. The rub, of course, is the continuing disagreement between the Central Government and the provinces on constitutional and financial matters. Something useful might emerge from discussions of the war program. But what would be the result of discussions about taxation and the division of taxation fields?

On these questions the Rowell-Sirois Commission on Dominion-Provincial relations spent years of study, and some of the provinces refused to discuss the Commission's recommendations. Unless the findings of this body were considered, how could any new conference hope to arrive at an agreement? The meeting would seem to be handicapped from the beginning, and discussions might revive an atmosphere of discord.

Conscription Discussed

Conscription is being discussed widely at this time. It is a latent rather than an active issue, as there is no definite demand from any large section of public opinion and the Government's stand is unequivocally in favor of voluntary enlistment for overseas service. Australia follows the same policy.

The way conscription was handled in the last war rankled still in the breasts of many French Canadians.

A French-Canadian taxi driver in a Quebec city asked his fare whether the Government intended to introduce conscription. The answer was, "No."

"That is good," the driver said, "when I tell my two sons they will enlist tomorrow."

Whether the demand for conscription of manpower grows in volume undoubtedly will depend on how successful are the present and future campaigns for recruits. There is not the shadow of doubt that the great majority of French-speaking Canadians support the country's participation in the war to defend the world's freedom. It is more than probable that the fears about how violent would be the protest of Quebec against conscription are exaggerated. But in the cause of unity Canada holds to the voluntary system.

Fortunately the urgency of the need of enlistment is being put before the Canadian youth with greater force and this is said to be producing a greater flow of men to recruiting offices.

One thing that has deterred recruiting is that it has been difficult for young men to see that the call is urgent since the Canadian corps hasn't been in action.

Strikes Are Watched

The Minister of Labor has kept a vigilant eye on strikes in war industries. He issued a statement a few days ago that the number of men on strike is less than last year and that news of strikes in the United States sometimes have been confused with the situation in Canada.

Labor conditions in the United States have an influence on Canada, and the stiffening of the attitude at Washington helps the situation here. Canada's policy is also bearing down more heavily on unlawful strikes. The latest example of this was the internment of the leader of strikers in electric plants at Toronto and the arrest and trial of other leaders in the same strike.

In the later days of the past session Parliament passed a law against either side to a labor dispute having "special pleaders" on conciliation boards. The Government seeks to give vital force to its conciliation laws. It intends to see that the law providing for the appointment of conciliation boards to discuss grievances is not ignored or in any way obstructed and at the same time will find out through a commission whether alleged grievances may not be trumped up by agitators in order to gain control of plant labor. In the latter case the appointment of a conciliation board would simply be playing into the hands of these agitators.

With Russia entering the war, the Labor Department at Ottawa is deeply interested in seeing the stand that will be taken by Communists in labor ranks. It is believed that Russia's entry may quiet some "subversive" elements, and may lighten the task of those administering conciliation laws.

Ottawa Blackout Test Is Success

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa, June 27

An area of 25 square miles of Ottawa underwent its first blackout test for 15 minutes and various district air raid wardens said it was a success.

Not a single accident was reported at blackout control headquarters.

'Neutral Britain' Nazis Aim As They Battle Bolshevism

Continued from Page 1

portunity and to give Russia all possible assistance. It is surprising to hear people who have not had a good word to say about Russia now praising the courage of the Russian armies and discussing how British forces can co-operate with Russia both in the Middle East and in Western Europe.

In fact, the present situation appears to be summed up best in an editorial in the London News Chronicle: "One day Hitler will get it into his head that although everybody in this country wants peace they want it only on one condition, and that is that Hitler and everything he stands for shall be finally and irremediably destroyed."

Communist Threat Removed

The Nazis' most recent aggression also removes any possible dangers for Britain from internal subversive activities by the Communists. For the Communist Party, which since the German-Russian treaty of Aug. 23, 1939, has condemned the present war, now officially declares that it will "put forward every conceivable effort to insure that no obstacle stands in the way of a common victory by the British and Soviet people."

Quite different from the semi-sabotage and canny methods which many shop stewards and other lesser officials have been suggesting to their members in a number of branches of industry is today's declaration that "every minute now counts as to how quickly the joint resources of the British and Soviet people can be pooled.

It is significant also that Mr. William Gallacher, only Communist Member of Parliament, declares that his Party is ready to discuss with members of Labor, or any other party, measures to insure co-operation and to inaugurate a big production drive in British factories.

He also added that the changed situation made it unnecessary to place the "people's peace campaign" in the forefront since adjustments should be made to meet the new circumstances. Mr. Gallacher also expressed himself "agreeably surprised" by Mr. Churchill's Sunday radiocast.

Similar Program

It should not be forgotten, for example, that the National Committee of the Amalgamated Engineering Union only eight days ago committed its members to a program which is practically that of the People's Convention. It is true that this was a snap victory, but it indicates that a large section among labor leaders have adopted that view.

The practical effect of all this also should be shown not simply among the Communists but also among those thousands of workers who, while refusing to call themselves Communists, have expressed dissatisfaction with the present war for a variety of reasons and who, generally, have resorted to accusations of appeasement in Government circles as the reason for any deficiencies.

The German diplomatic failure to confuse the war issues insofar as Britain is concerned was accompanied by a failure in Spain where an attempt was made to produce British-Spanish friction by staging anti-British demonstrations in Madrid. Unfortunately for them, the Germans were so confident of success that their cameramen were on the spot to record "typical anti-British riots." The result has been, however, that, following energetic British protests made here and in Madrid, the Spanish Foreign Office has promised compensation for damage caused and has guaranteed that such incidents will not happen again.

Toronto Is 'Taken' In Mock Maneuver; Complete Surprise

TORONTO, June 27 (AP)—The Canadian Army in a spectacular surprise maneuver yesterday "took over" the City in a mock coup designed to forestall a theoretical attack by "fifth columnists."

The city was taken completely by surprise—even civic officials and the police department had no warning. Only Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn said he had been informed of the raid, but even he did not learn details until after the coup had been executed.

More than 2,000 trained and equipped men of the Canadian armored brigade dashed southward 60 miles from Camp Borden and swiftly took possession of all strategic points in this provincial capital of more than 500,000 population — Canada's second largest city.

Entering the City by four different routes they established control within half an hour over vital points such as reservoirs and waterworks, hydroelectric stations and radio stations. The offices of Ontario Premier Hepburn were taken over along with provincial Parliament buildings.

Swing in Classics Brings 'Sour Note'

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The National Federation of Music Clubs deplored swinging of the classics June 25 and heard Arturo Toscanini criticized for playing the "puerilities of tenth-rate Italian composers."

Sigmund Spaeth of New York, President of the National Association of American Composers and Conductors, said that Mr. Toscanini, top-ranking symphony conductor, played the works of minor Italian composers "in preference to making some honest effort to discover first-rate American music."

"Much as I respect Toscanini as a musical genius," Mr. Spaeth said, "I am forced to regard him as a menace to American music.

"He has been glorified until the public thinks no other symphonic conductor is worth listening to."

Politics Phase Rises In Opposing Jackson

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, today accused a witness, protesting appointment of Attorney General Robert H. Jackson to the Supreme Court, of trying to use the Senate hearing as a "sounding board" for publicity.

The witness, Robert C. McManus, Newark, N. J., editor of a political magazine, denied this and insisted that the Attorney General had failed to press Federal civil liberties charges against Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, Democratic party leader.

Lester P. Barlow, Stamford, Conn., bomb inventor who won a $600,000 patent claim through an Act of Congress, also appeared before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee to protest the Jackson appointment.

Mr. Barlow testified that opinions of Mr. Jackson had delayed payment of nearly $300,000, or half of his patent claims after they had been approved by Congress, the President, courts, and the Comptroller General.

George Blumenthal

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—George Blumenthal, who passed on here yesterday, was President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and an internationally-known banker and philanthropist.

The owner of a noted private art collection, in 1928 he gave the Metropolitan Art Museum $1,000,000. He was elected President of the Museum in 1934.

He also was President of Mount Sinai Hospital, to which he gave approximately $1,000,000.

Other gifts by Mr. Blumenthal included 1,000,000 francs to the Sorbonne in Paris, a valuable collection of original editions of the works of Anatole France, Andre Gide, Paul Valéry, Pierre Loti, the Comtesse de Noailles, Lamartine, and other French authors to the New York Public Library.

Mr. Blumenthal was a native of Frankfort-on-Main, Germany. Before his retirement from business, he was President of Lazard Freres Bank, a Director of the Continental Fire Insurance Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company, and the Fifth Avenue Bank.

How Campaign Is Developing on Russian Front

By a Staff Artist

Sifting Claims and Counterclaims in Nazi-Red Struggle

Russia admitted that it had fallen back on new positions before two Nazi panzer divisions driving through former Poland toward Minsk (1). Another Nazi division was reported pushing through the Polish town of Luck (2) presumably toward Kiev. In the Balkans (3) the Russians claimed to be holding their positions on the Prut River in the region around Scuteni. Russian warplanes were reported to have bombed the Hungarian town of Kassa (4) as well as Bucharest, the Ploesti oil fields, and Constanta (6). German planes were said to have concentrated air attacks on the North coast of the Black Sea (5) and Leningrad (7).

Soviet Forces Fall Back; Big Nazi Losses Reported

By the Associated Press

Friday, June 27

Russian armies have fallen back to new positions on the Vilna and Baronowicze fronts after inflicting heavy losses on the German columns driving toward Minsk, a Russian communique said today.

The Russian forces, said a war bulletin issued by the Soviet Information Bureau, withdrew during the night and were "effectively reformed for new military operations." No indication was given of the depth of the retirement.

The communique also reported punishing raids by the Red Air forces on Bucharest, Ploesti, and Constanza, the capital, oil industry center and chief port, respectively, of Rumania.

Throughout yesterday, it said, the Russian war planes without cessation attacked the Nazi tank columns operating in the "directions of Vilna, Brody and Baranowicze."

Heavy Air Raids

The communiqué, isued in addition to the usual early morning war report, said great destruction was caused by the bombing of Constanza. German planes repeatedly bombed the Russian cities of Borisov, northeast of Minsk, Bobruisk, to the southeast, and Hogile, east of Minsk, it added.

Fighting in the Luck region—250 miles south of Minsk—and in the Sculeni sector of the Bessarabian front progressed throughout the night, the communiqué reported. The rest of the front was quiet.

In the Vilna, Brody, and Baranowicze regions Soviet airplanes were described as attacking "again and again" throughout Thursday prior to the retirement of the Soviet troops. Russian officers and soldiers continued to fight with "intrepid courage," the communiqué declared.

The Germans were attempting, by driving two panzer columns across the Polish plains north of the Pripet marshes (the Vilna and Baranowicze operations) to bite off Minsk, which lies just inside the old Soviet boundary.

Situation in Poland

No mention has yet been made in Russian communiqués of a penetration beyond the Russian occupied section of Poland and Lithuania into Russia proper.

Baranowicze lies just to the north of the Pripet marshes and is only about 40 miles from the pre-1939 Soviet border. Vilna is on the Lithuanian side and if the German drives in both areas were successful the two columns could converge on Minsk.

The German drive in the Brody sector is considerably to the south and may be aimed at Kiev, capital of the Ukraine.

Big Tanks in Battle

In the Luck sector of former Poland, 250 miles south of Minsk, the Russians declared a heavy tank battle had turned to their advantage after raging all day yesterday. Luck is about 60 miles inside Soviet territory, but the Russians did not indicate the actual depth of the German penetration.

Along the Balkan end of the front the Russians said their troops were successfully holding the Prut River boundary between Rumania and Soviet Bessarabia at Sculeni and had frustrated repeated German attempts to cross the stream.

These attempts were said to have cost the Nazis heavily. At one point, the Russians said, their artillery laid down a heavy fire which smashed three pontoon bridges the Germans were trying to lay across the Prut.

At another point Russian scouts were reported to have made a foray across the river, returning with prisoners and equipment.

Raids on Rumania

The Russians said their warplanes had repeatedly bombed targets in Rumania yesterday, attacking at Bucharest, the Black Sea port of Constanta, and setting great fires in the Ploesti oil fields.

This report was substantiated by an NBC radiocast from Ankara, which said the Rumanian Government had been forced to evacuate Bucharest as a result of Russian air attacks.

Hungary was reported to have announced officially that Russian planes today attacked Kassa, Hungary (formerly part of Czechoslovakia), destroying several buildings, killing five persons.

Advantages at Sea

In the Baltic Sea, the Russians declared, their Air Force and light naval units sank two submarines.

No land operations were reported on the Finnish-Soviet frontier, but Tass, official Russian news agency, declared German planes were using Finland as a base for attacks on Soviet territory.

The Russians declared the Germans were making extensive use of parachute troops in their offensive, but declared they were being mopped up swiftly. At one point in the Ukraine a Red cavalry unit was said to have charged a number of parachutists and wiped them out at the moment of landing.

Some of the German parachutists who landed in White Russia were clad in Red Army uniforms and apparently were assigned to espionage work, the Russians alleged.

The Russians admitted that the Germans on the night of June 26 repeatedly bombed the towns of Borisov, Bobruisk and Mogilov.

Aside from the German and Russian communiqués which in themselves presented a battle of propaganda, there was very little definite information from the fighting front.

Battle of Propaganda

A Reuters, British news agency, dispatch quoted roundabout, unconfirmed reports that the Germans had occupied Lwow, in Russian Poland. Reuters said this report reached Vichy in a dispatch from Budapest, quoting Hungarian war correspondents.

Another Reuters, British news agency, carried a roundabout report declaring the Germans had captured Riga, former capital of Latvia, one of the three Baltic States absorbed by Soviet Russia a year ago.

This dispatch was based on a Stockholm report reaching Vichy, Unoccupied France.

Nazi "Successes Great"

The German High Command still vague on details, reported again today "great successes" and the "development of strategic plans" in the campaign against Soviet Russia.

Soviet troops were forced back everywhere, one Nazi radiocaster said, "although at many points they put up stiff resistance. Our mobile forces, which are followed closely by the infantry, are in hot pursuit of the enemy."

News that Nazi bombers have been attacking the Russian industrial city of Leningrad for two days was handed out today by Berlin to a German public eager for information of the progress of military operations.

Rumanian fliers were said to have co-operated with German pilots in dealing swift blows to Russian bases on the Black Sea.

Raids on Leningrad

DNB, official German news agency, which announced the Leningrad raids, emphasized that the city—second largest in the U. S. S. R.—was a vital tool and explosives manufacturing center and hence an important military target.

The agency did not indicate the location of the bases from which the raids were launched.

The impression conveyed by reports of German soldier-reporters, however, is that the main drive of the Nazi forces is being launched in the central sector of the long battlefront—that is, from the East Russian frontier.

A German war correspondent at the front claimed destruction of a Soviet tank unit of 40 or more vehicles in a "panzer battle."

The encounter was said to have occurred somewhere far east of the Bug River boundary, but the date was not given.

The reporter said not a single Russian escaped.

Another story put out by Berlin claimed that a German regiment surrounded a Russian air field and destroyed 28 Soviet fighter planes on the ground in taking the field by storm.

Without giving the location of the engagement, it was said that only one Soviet fighter plane escaped the fire which criss-crossed the field.

Cornell to Calibrate Eastern Gliding Tests

ITHACA, N. Y., June 27 (AP)—Cornell University was designated by the Soaring Society of America today as official barograph calibration station for the Northeastern States, Dean S. C. Hollister of the College of Engineering announced.

Assistant Professor C. W. Terry will be in charge of the station, whose first assignment will be in connection with the twelfth annual soaring contests beginning Saturday at Elmira.

Neighbors Get Roosevelt's Library Bid

HYDE PARK, N. Y., June 27 (AP)—To his friends and neighbors of the Hudson Valley, President Roosevelt issued informal invitations today to Monday's dedicatory exercises for the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.

The ceremony will be brief, White House officials said.

Mr. Roosevelt, who is spending the week end at his country home here, let it be known through a secretary, William D. Hassett, that any Valley people who wanted to attend should be on hand at 4 p. m. Monday.

The President will make a short address. Mr. Hassett said he was sure there would be nothing "momentous" about it. It will not be radiocast.

The library, built of weathered Dutchess County fieldstone from old walls, will guard some 6,000,000 documents which record Mr. Roosevelt's public life and activities since he was elected to the New York State Senate in 1910.

Postmaster General Frank Walker, Treasurer of the Library Foundation, will preside at the dedication. There will be addresses by Dr. R. D. W. Connor of Washington, the National Archivist, and by Dr. Samuel Elliott Morison, professor of History at Harvard University.

Starting next Tuesday the general public will have access to the library, but visitors must pay 25 cents each to help meet costs of its maintenance by the National Park Service.

The $350,000 building was financed by private contributions and turned over to the Federal Government last July 4. Fred W. Shipman, formerly with the National Archives in Washington, has been made Director of the library, which is situated 200 yards from the President's home.

While agreeing to hold his regular Friday morning press conference, Mr. Roosevelt expected to spend the days quietly until Monday, when he dedicates the library.

Crown Princess Martha of Norway and her three children, Princesses Astrid and Ragnhild and Prince Harald, came from Washington to be week end guests of the Roosevelts.

The first lady was scheduled to arrive Saturday from the Roosevelt summer home at Campobello, New Brunswick. Also joining the family circle Saturday will be James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, and his bride, the former Romelle Schneider, who have been in Washington.

Harry L. Hopkins, Lease-Lend supervisor, rode from Washington to New York with the President and will come to Hyde Park Saturday.

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U. S. Sees Peril in Soviet Defeat

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 27—Nazi victory in Russia would bring the mighty German war machine to within 30 miles of United States territory and would make the task of controlling the North Pacific and Alaska an extremely difficult one, authoritative sources here declare.

Although conceding that Germany might not immediately transfer large forces to the wilderness of Northern Siberia, these commentators point out that German control of Russia would substitute an aggressive and resourceful power for a passive one on America's northwestern flank.

This statement is accompanied by a warning that the vast distances of Siberia would not be a serious barrier to the German Army and Air Force once resistance is broken in European Russia, since control of the Trans-Siberian Railway brings automatic control of Siberia.

According to an expert analysis of the best information reaching Washington, little hope is held out for a Russian victory over Germany, which is described as infinitely superior to Russia in the caliber of its officer corps, its staff work, and its co-ordination of air and land attack.

Nazis Have Reserves

Russian equipment, so the analysis goes, is on a par with the Germans so far as first-line air and land material goes, but it is doubted if the Russians have either the reserves or the maintenance and repair system which have proved important factors in Germany's military successes to date.

The Germans are described as having 167 divisions on the Eastern Front—10 of these being Finnish and 20 being Rumanian—as against 165 Russian divisions. Nazi planes are put as 6,000 first-line craft as against 4,000 Russian. It is here, however, that German superiority seems strongest in that the Germans are believed to have 6,000 in immediate reserve with an equal number available in a pinch, whereas Russian reserves are said to be far lower.

The Russians are reported as having a larger volume of tanks—48 tank brigades as against 24 German tank brigades. A tank brigade is one half the size of a division.

Americans are cautioned not to feel too great elation over reports that the Russians are counterattacking in the south along the Rumanian border or in the north through the Baltic States. These fronts are termed "incidental," with the real fate of the Russian-German war hinging upon the Germans' central thrust on a line running from Brest-Litovsk to Minsk to Moscow.

Flanking Movements

If the Germans succeed in breaking through along this east-west line, they then will be in a position to send flanking movements north and south, thus trapping Russian divisions fighting in the Ukraine and the Baltic States.

In a detailed summation of what is thought to be the German strategy, these well-informed sources declare that the German High Command has one single objective—to wipe out the Russian Army and Air Force. Until that is done, the Germans will not bother with Moscow, the Ukraine, or the Caucasian oil fields.

At the same time, the informants confirmed earlier reports that the Luftwaffe, despite its size, is not able to fight on more than one front with any degree of power. The present British raids into Germany and German-held territory are possible only because the Germans have withdrawn their latest planes and best pilots for action on the Russian front, it is reported. Similarly, the Germans are known to have withdrawn 90 per cent of their pilots from North Africa, Italian pilots taking their place for the duration of the Russian campaign.

A probable Russian defeat was predicted, according to these sources, on an apparent Russian determination to meet the Germans on Russia's westernmost border, instead of retreating to much stronger defense positions farther east. It is suggested that the strongest defense could be made along a vast line running roughly north and south and stretching from Archangel on the Arctic Ocean to the mouth of the Volga River on the Caspian Sea.

Best on Defense

The Russian is described as doing his best fighting on the defense and while such a withdrawal would sacrifice much of the country, it would keep the Red Army intact and permit it to last until the autumnal rains.

There is no indication, however, that the Red Army Command plans such a retreat, while each hour brings an increasing danger that the German forces either will turn a Russian flank or break through in the vicinity of Minsk, thereby making impossible any general retreat of Russia's main forces.

It also was said that at present there appears to be no form of aid which Britain can give to Russia in sufficient volume to affect the outcome of the titanic struggle.

Grave Danger to U. S. Seen If Hitler Gets Siberian Bases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 27—American aid to help Russia win her war with Germany is imperatively necessary if a new danger to the United States in the Pacific is to be removed, according to a statement by the executive body of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies today.

Defeat of Russia by the Nazis would give Germany a base in Siberia across the strait from Alaska, and with Germany in control of Vladivostok for a submarine base and in control of bases in eastern Siberia only 30 miles from Alaska, the United States would be face to face with a more serious menace than that caused by Hitler obtaining a foothold in Dakar, whence he could menace South America, the Committee holds.

"The turn of the war today involves the greatest peril to this country since Germany struck," the statement declared. "The attack upon Russia is a part of the Battle of Britain and the Battle of America. If Hitler defeats Russia quickly, he will have unlimited oil supplies and will be that much stronger to attack Britain and the United States.

"Also if his defeat of Russia is complete and a 'Quisling Government' is in control at Moscow, Germany may even have a base in Siberia, across the strait from Alaska. There are Russian submarines at Vladivostok and a Russian air force which could be used by Germany.

"So far Japan has been lukewarm toward her Axis obligations, because there was no way in which Germany could assist her. If Germany wins, it will control Russian military equipment in Siberia, and Germany can go to Japan's aid against China, Singapore, the Dutch East Indies and the United States in the Pacific.

"On the other hand, so long as Russia holds out, Britain and the United States will be given a breathing spell to prepare and an opportunity to take the initiative in the Battle of Britain and the Battle of America. Presumably Germany is unable to wage air war on two fronts at the same time. She has neither the planes nor the gasoline. The United States should, therefore:

"1. Send to Britain for use over the English Channel or in Egypt or anywhere else every Army and Navy plane the President finds can be spared and the maximum production of our factories to enable Britain to continue the offensive which she has so well started. The delivery of this equipment should be protected by American Naval forces. Our planes should be manned by American pilots to whatever extent Americans will volunteer for such service, and every obstacle should be removed in the way of British recruitment in this country.

"2. The United States should take over the job of cleaning up the Atlantic, sinking on sight the German submarines, surface raiders, etc., that are destroying the freedom of the seas.

"3. We urge the occupation of such bases in the Atlantic and Pacific as may be necessary for the defense of America.

"4. Realistically, while reaffirming its opposition to Communism as such, the United States should give whatever assistance it can to Russia in Russia's resistance to Germany.

"5. Without taking our eyes off the main target, which is the Battle of the Atlantic, the United States should make whatever arrangement is necessary with China, the Dutch East Indies, Britain in the Far East and Russia so that Japan may be immobilized as an Axis partner. . . ."

Consular Sections Still Will Function

BERLIN (AP)—By arrangement with the German Government, the consular sections of the United States Embassy in Berlin and the United States Legation in Athens will continue to function after July 15, but the Berlin Consulate General will be closed as will all American consulates in other parts of Germany and the occupied territories.

In other words, consular officers remaining will have no contact in a consular capacity with the German Government, but will restrict themselves to working for the Embassy on strictly American matters, such as attending to American passports and answering inquiries by American citizens.

Taft Criticizes U. S. Aid to Russia

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio last night criticized President Roosevelt's proposal to give all aid possible to Russia and said that "the victory of communism in the world would be far more dangerous to the United States than the victory of fascism."

"There has never been the slightest danger that the people of this Country would embrace bundism or naziism," he said in an address prepared for Columbia Broadcasting System broadcast. But communism masquerades, often successfully, under the guise of democracy.

"It is a greater danger to the United States because it is a false philosophy which appeals to many. Fascism is a false philosophy which appeals to a very few."

Army Air Contracts Let for $91,000,000

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—The War Department announced today the award of two contracts yesterday the award of two contracts totaling $91,005,362 for airplanes and spare parts.

The Glenn L. Martin Company, Baltimore, Md., received an $80,418,170 contract, and the Douglas Aircraft Company, Santa Monica, Calif., one of $10,587,192.

Details, including the number and type of planes and delivery dates, were not disclosed.

Women Show Mere Men What Real Cleanup Is

WELCH, Okla. (AP)—When the men of Welch were a little slow in pushing the civic clean-up project the women took over. They scooped up 13 big truck loads of trash, nearly all there was in town, and hauled it away. Collecting 25 cents from each householder they paid off expenses and came out $11 ahead.

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King Peter Arriving in England

The youthful ruler of Yugoslavia, exiled from his throne by the German occupation of his country, is shown chatting with the Duke of Kent who met him in a launch alongside the flying boat that brought the Balkan King to Britain. Passed by the British censor.

Japan Weighs Dangers of Nazi-Soviet War

By Maj. James Ross
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Japan finds itself in embarrassing positions both economically and strategically as a result of Germany's attack against Soviet Russia.

As Asiatic partner in the Triple Axis, Japan theoretically might ask nothing better than an opportunity to fall upon Russia from the rear. But there are diffculties.

So basic a Japanese need as food for its teeming populace is tied up with fishing rights lately safeguarded under agreements with Russia affecting the Siberian coast north of Sakhalin, and in the Sea of Okhotsk.

Japanese militarists also had relied on the recent nonaggression pact with Russia to relieve them from possible Russian movements against Manchukuo and Inner Mongolia. Tokyo wanted quiet there so troops could be removed for pursuance of the China campaigns or for development of a push into the South Seas.

Japan Sees Threat

Suddenly these privileges are threatened, whether by Russia or by Germany is not yet clear. Should Moscow decide that Japan, as an Axis partner, is a danger on the rear, the threat of aerial bombardment from Vladivostok might materialize. It is Japan's greatest single dread.

From Vladivostok, modern long-range bombers can strike at the heart of industrial Japan.

The Sea of Japan also might become a hunting ground for Russian submarines based on Vladivostok.

Or, should the Reich sweep across Russia, Japan sees its dreams of dominance in East Asia glimmering, just as Italy has in Africa, and Russia in the Balkans.

Submarine Menace

From Consomolsk, Nikolaevsk, and Okhatsk, submarines and light naval craft could cut the Japanese fishing trade and harry the northern Japanese archipelago. In other words, by sea and by air, a potential threat to Japan in its own domestic theater has arrived through the action of its Axis partner, and this just at the time when Japan, weary of four long years of major warfare with China, is weighing the chances of involvement with the United States.

The political and economic effects on Manchukuo itself are far-reaching. Japanese investments there are on the decline, its exports restricted. New taxes have been levied to carry the burdens of this puppet state. A hostile Russia will affect the situation most unfavorably to Japan.

So long as Soviet submarines may cruise the Sea of Japan all sea-borne transport on that water must be escorted, and a proportion of the Japanese air strength diverted. The very threat of hostile submarines cruising south into the Yellow and East China Seas will necessitate immediate reorganization and protection of the China transports. Two at least of Japan's five major naval bases—Ominato, and Yokosuka—are in range of Soviet-based bombers, and a reshuffling of naval strength may be in order.

Worst of all, from the Japanese viewpoint, is the possibility that American aid to China, shipped via Rangoon and the Burma road, may be amplified by American aid to Russia shipped to Okhotsk, or worse yet, by American long-range bombers flown via Alaska and the Aleutians to Kamchatka, thence to the Siberian mainland and Soviet bases.

Disturbing Situation

All these things are speculation, yet they must be considered by the Japanese, weighed against Japan's own strength immediately available against Russia, and with regard to present Soviet power and limitations in Siberia. An entirely new and distinctly disturbing estimate of the situation faces Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoko and the Japanese Army and Navy staffs. That Japan, under these conditions will pursue a definite offensive against the Netherlands East Indies seems unlikely at present.

The immediate line-up, should Japan decide on an attack against Russia, bears consideration. A naval attack on Vladivostok, accompanied by heavy air bombing, is indicated. It probably would be accompanied by a land expedition pushed northward from the tip of Chosen (Korea), if such a force could be mustered without draining the Amur-Manchukuan frontier of defenders.

The long-planned move north from Aigun across the Amur to Blagoveschensk, to cut the river railroad line supplying Vladivostok from the west, might be another part of the initial moves. Another Japanese consideration might be an expedition from Manchuli on Chita, but such an expedition, unless reinforced by troops drawn from the Chinese fronts, does not seem feasible. In any event, it would require a mobilization of troops and supplies which could not be accomplished within a month under the most favorable conditions.

Soviet Russia has for several years been engaged in the construction of a northern rail and motor road net beginning at Taishet, 400 miles west of Lake Baikal, and making use of the navigable portions of the Lena River, to offset any such Japanese success which might be gained by the more eastern cutting of the Trans-Siberian Railroad along the Amur.

Danger in China

Withdrawal of any more considerable elements of Japanese expeditionary forces operating on the various Chinese fronts, if undertaken now might be all that would be needed to electrify a Chinese counter-offensive. Certainly the Nazi-Communist clash will go far to consolidate the Communist Chinese elements in Chiang Kai-shek's loose-knit military organization.

Remembering that the regular, mobilized troops in the Soviet's two Far Eastern Red Banner Armies include at least 15 infantry and 7 cavalry divisions, and tank elements approximating one armored division, the Far Eastern situation bears an ominous aspect for Japan. Since the German invasion of Western Russia will have become a fait accompli before any of these units could be diverted for the long trek westward, it may be assumed that these armies will be left free to pursue their own operations. The Soviet plan of defense has had this objective in view, and industrial developments to make this force self-supporting were inaugurated prior to 1937. How successful these have been time alone can tell.

It is not believed that either Japan or Russia can mobilize serious forces immediately on the Manchukuan front. Future mobilization, or rather concentration of already mobilized forces, will be slowed by the enormous distances involved and tenuous communications. Both sides would appear to be equally embarrassed by these factors. Under the most favorable conditions one might speculate whether Japan ever could concentrate forces equal to the Siberian troops available without bringing its entire Chinese applecart tumbling to ruin.

Summed up, the latest Nazi move would appear to have put Japan on what might be called at best a mental defensive. The actual unraveling of Soviet-Sino-Japanese relations may shape the long-range outlook of the Axis.

Nazi Infiltration in Japan Stirs Opposition Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — An extremely well-informed foreign observer in Japan who has just arrived here from Tokyo reports a growing opposition from two well-defined groups against the increasing influence of German totalitarianism throughout the country.

According to this source the opposition to the spread of Naziism is by no means strong enough to check that spread or even to serve as a serious detriment to it. But, he says, the opposition is on the increase and might at some distant date be sufficiently strong to check further Japanese leanings toward the Axis.

The first group which opposes the German conception of totalitarianism is what is described as the "obvious opposition." By no means a well-defined group, it is composed of those men who by nature and training are opposed to Fascism in any form.

The undercover Communists and Socialists are its extreme left-wing but there are many, in the past true liberals and progressives, who are bitterly opposed to seeing their Nation slip into the Fascist mold. This silent opposition includes men who studied abroad in America and the Western democracies, businessmen who think that Japan's future is in trade with America, those who have been bitterly disappointed in the results achieved by the four years of the Sino-Japanese conflict and others who simply want to be left alone and to live their own lives in peace and quiet.

Dislike German Type

The other group is more interesting, partly because it is less obvious and partly because it is probably the more effective nucleus for any future overthrow of those who urge closer ties with Germany and Italy. It is composed of those who, while feeling no antipathy toward totalitarianism, or even admire it, object to a German rather than a Japanese brand.

Among the chief supporters of this viewpoint are some Army and Navy officials and advisers close to the Imperial Throne. They feel that there is a very real danger that the constant infiltration of German ideas and German advisers may cause a change in Japan's age-old way of life. There may even be an effort in the future, if this trend persists, they feel, to form a modern Shogunate with a titular Shogun, or military dictator, in the guise of a "leader."

While it is true in many respects that Japan has a virtual Shogunate at the present time in the person of the Army, with the Emperor as its figurehead, no effort has been made to establish a military rule in name. It is inconceivable that one would even be suggested in any immediate future but the idea that Japan is heading in that direction has caused consternation among many highly placed Japanese.

One of the latest converts to this belief is said to be Gen. Sadao Araki, one of the most violent nationalists in the Empire and an ardent supporter of Emperor worship. Any suggestion that the Emperor would have to be reduced in stature would be anathema to the General and his change of front is a revealing indication of changing viewpoints.

Many Nazi Advisers

In the meantime reports of ever-increasing numbers of German advisers scattered throughout Japan continue to be described by travelers reaching this city. In addition to those who have for months been on the staffs of the Foreign, War, Home and Finance Ministries, directly in touch with the Ministers and their immediate subordinates, the system has seeped down through several strata of Japanese society.

At the present time, it is reported on good authority, skilled German workmen are making their appearance in Japanese airplane, machine tool and other war industry factories. They serve as supervisers, teachers, and guides, speaking to the workmen through interpreters and appearing directly on the assembly lines rather than being hidden away in some distant office and doing only paper work. So far as the reports go the relations between these supervisors and the workmen are good and there has been no indication of friction or bad feeling.

However, that feeling does exist among some of the higher placed Japanese and should it reach down to those now directly in contact with the Germans there is an excellent chance of a revulsion against the Nazi entente and a possible swing away from the Axis. As has been said, however, hopes for such a development are extremely dim in the near future.

If Japan should be defeated in a major war, though, a ready-made opposition to the Government would be at hand. Those who have long opposed totalitarian views and those who now oppose German dictation would make an effective team, acting on the slogan of, "We told you so."

Sweden Finds Its Resources Are Shield Against Nazis

Back in the United States after an intensive study of conditions in Sweden, Mr. Moe writes of one of the few remaining democracies in Europe. The following article is the eighth of a series.

By M. Lorimer Moe

When a Swede speaks of his land's "glorious nature"—and the phrase is a classic—he no longer thinks solely in terms of natural beauty. He now dwells particularly on the importance of the vast mineral deposits in Arctic Sweden, the forests which cover more than half of the country's total area, and the waterfalls so bountifully distributed along the 30,000 kilometers of Swedish rivers.

The forests have become increasingly important since the war began as a source of raw materials for many products Sweden is using as substitutes for commodities it no longer can obtain from abroad. Of even greater importance in the present crisis are the mines and power-producing waterfalls, which the Swede believes constitute a shield against attack by Germany.

By throwing a single switch, one man could destroy the usefulness of Sweden's iron mines for many months to come. Nazi Germany, fighting a far-flung war, does not want this to happen.

Nazi Counter Pressure

It is, of course, questionable how far this threat of sabotage actually affects Germany. For the Swedes recognize that there are numerous counter pressures which Germany can apply.

But Germany does not have a monopoly on the output of the Swedish mines.

Rather, it always has been the greatest single foreign customer of those mines and continues to get from them about the same amount of iron ore it received before the war broke out. This ore is more vital than ever in the Nazi war effort; to be deprived of it might be disastrous to Germany.

The fact that Sweden is permitting Germany to transport troops to Finland from Norway shows the extent to which Sweden must acquiesce to German demands. Stockholm has thus reversed the policy which kept Allied troops from crossing Swedish territory to aid Finland in its earlier war against Russia. And only academicians need discuss the nuances of what was once Swedish "neutrality."

Swedes Disturbed

The knowledge that Swedish iron ore is helping Adolf Hitler's war effort disturbs many Swedes, but they realize they have little choice but to continue normal shipments. That the Swedes stubbornly have refused to ship to Germany the ore which during peace times went to Great Britain and the United States is equally disturbing for the Germans, according to responsible persons in Sweden.

If Sweden were giving Germany the iron ore for less than value received, it would be fair to charge that Sweden had made an unneutral concession to Nazi pressure. But such does not appear to be the case. Thus far, Sweden has been receiving coal in important quantities in exchange for the precious ore. The importance of maintaining a supply of this fuel cannot be exaggerated for a Nation that recently shivered through its coldest Winter in 75 years. It must be remembered that no other supply of coal has been available to Sweden since the blockade became effective.

Foreign Minister Christian E. Guenther, in a radio address to the Nation on May 4, said: "In regard to our trade with Germany, we supply her with iron ore in normal prewar quantities and with other normal export commodities and in return we receive fuels and other goods of vital importance to us during the present circumstances. If Germany benefits from our ore, we draw no less benefit from her coal. In brief, this is the form German-Swedish relations (commercial) have taken. It is self-evident that such a development cannot be the result of pressure only from one side and submission, after some resistance, from the other."

A few days after the Foreign Minister's address, in a talk before the Gothenburg Stock Exchange Society, Gunnar Hagglof of the Foreign Office Commercial Department, said: "It is evident that in the long run the war must have a retarding influehce on our imports from Germany and, consequently, also on our exports to Germany."

Difficulties Mount

Every Swede knows that the bombing of the Kiel canal and German Baltic ports by the British has made it increasingly difficult for Germany to continue coal shipments to Sweden.

This may or may not be what Mr. Hagglof had in mind when he made the above statement, but the intelligent Swede feels certain that the German demand for Swedish ore will continue when Germany no longer is able to deliver coal. What will happen then?

This question presented itself to Swedish officialdom long ago. In addition to military measures described in earlier articles, the question has been answered by preparations to destroy the usefulness of the Swedish mines the moment they are threatened with seizure.

Stories have been written about these preparations, but none of them have indicated the thoroughness with which Sweden has planned for a grab at the Nation's mineral resources. More important than the placing of explosives in mine shafts and the vast open-pit operations in and near Kiruna, are the plans for blowing up power stations.

Destruction Planned

Swedish authorities told the writer that destruction of a single power plant in Central Sweden would paralyze all of the railroad facilities over which ore from the Arctic mines must travel to reach Germany. That power station, situated on one of the country's most important waterfalls, has been prepared for destruction by land mines. Pressure applied to a single switch would blow it skyward instantly and leave most of the northern railroads useless for several months. Like precautions have been taken at other important power stations.

How important these measures are becomes apparent when it is learned that electrification of Swedish railway trackage is 50 per cent complete. This figure becomes even more significant when one realizes that the railroads now electrified bear 90 per cent of Sweden's inland commerce.

These are the facts the Swede has in mind when he tells you that the country's natural resources are a shield against Germany.

Linder in Finland

HELSINGFORS, June 26 (AP)—Gen. Ernst Linder, commander of the Swedish Volunteer Corps in Finland's war with Russia in 1939-40, arrived June 24 in Helsingfors to study the current situation and was quoted by the State Information Bureau as saying Sweden's defenses are making rapid progress.

[The significance of his statement was not indicated. The Bern Bureau of the Associated Press, through which the foregoing dispatch was relayed, reported that the Helsingfors correspondent was not permitted to send the full text of the communiqué concerning General Linder's statement on Swedish defenses.]

RAF Continues Big Raids

LONDON, June 27 (AP)—British Royal Air Force planes swept tonight in the direction of Boulogne for their seventeenth consecutive night of raiding German objectives on the Continent.

It was reported authoritatively that Polish fighter pilots destroyed three Messerschmitt 109 planes in attacks on German air fields in northern France today.

A short time later, the sound of explosions rolled back across the English Channel.

During the late afternoon a considerable cloud formation formed over the Channel and Britons expressed belief that a few of the Nazis' new substratosphere 109FS used this cover to fly across the southeast English coast.

Two or three aircraft, sighted flying at more than 30,000 feet, were believed to be the first Germans in recent days to cross the Channel in daylight.

Raids by RAF

RAF fighter formations made a one-hour raid on the German-occupied French coast today despite heavy anti-aircraft fire and Polish pilots were reported authoritatively to have destroyed three Messerschmitt 109 planes on German airdromes.

These thrusts followed the 16th consecutive night bombing attack on Germany last night and speculation over the possibility of a British invasion of the continent.

British bombers including some of the latest types dropped heavy loads of explosives last night on the docks and shipyards of Kiel, German naval base, causing numerous fires, the Air Ministry News Service reported.

Cologne and Düsseldorf also were attacked.

Huge Bombers Used

The announcement that the latest type planes were involved means that the British again used the huge new Halifax, Stirling, and Manchester bombers, which have been described as twice as large as any previous RAF craft.

[In Berlin the High Command claimed German blows to British commerce—by submarine as far as the mid-Atlantic off the African coast and by air as close as the home waters of the English East coast—have sunk another eight ships totaling 49,500 tons. The British were said to have lost 15 warplanes yesterday in offensives against Germany—11 in cross-Channel raids, two in an unsuccessful attack on a German submarine chaser and two others during a night aerial invasion of Western and Northwestern Germany.]

Picked Wrong Time For Telling Technique

McALESTER, Okla. (AP)—Judge W. E. Haily noticed a young woman parking her car in front of an alley, blocking traffic.

"You could be called into court for that," the Judge reminded her.

"Oh, that's all right," she replied. "I can talk that cute little Judge out of it."

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Expert Financing Urged As Servant of Peace

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 27 (AP)—George H. Soule, editorial associate of the New Republic, declared today that peace may be financed as efficiently as war if finance is seen "in its true light as the servant rather than the master of national purposes."

He spoke to the University of Virginia's Institute of Public Affairs at a program devoted to financing of the future. A number of public and private economists and financiers also discussed the future's fiscal setup.

Mr. Soule said that the current war had tended to destroy the superstitions about finance and fiscal policy and had demonstrated that money was not all important in making the war machine go.

No Magic in Government

"There is no magic about war which gives Governments the touch of Midas," he said. "What they can do in making tanks and planes, they can do in making all the things that nourish and sustain instead of destroy—provided the people will let them.

Beardsley Ruml, Treasurer of R. H. Macy and Company, told the institute that the objective of national fiscal policy "presumably should be so to order the financial affairs of the Federal Government as to contribute as much as possible from these actions to national economic welfare."

"We can at a cost," he said, "get on with our defense preparations without more effective fiscal and monetary directives than we have today, but for post-defense adjustments arrangements far more adequate must be created so as to provide the basis on which the financial operations of the federal government may be regulated as to play their appropriate part in the actualization of the potentialities in our national resources and way of life."

The Test of Peace

John Ciechanowski, Polish Ambassador to the United States, asserted last night that the peace established after the present war would constitute "the test case of democratic statesmanship."

"This conflict," he said, "is the first outburst of total warfare. It is up to Democracy to establish total peace."

The gravity of the world crisis, he asserted, warrants the greatest collective effort of all civilized humanity to recreate "a new and better world in the future."

"If this can be achieved, and it must be achieved," the Ambassador declared, "then the present conflict may become a turning point in the history of humanity, provided new and courageous democratic statesmanship, free from petty inhibitions and sentimentality, emerges from this war."

The Versailles peace, he said, failed because it sought to place international behavior on the "honor system" when the war world of 1919 was not ripe for the system.

Third Term for La Guardia Indorsed by Labor Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 26—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia had the first formal political signature today to his third-term draft as the American Labor Party went officially on record for his re-election as "a triumphant notice to the world that the people of New York are all out for democracy and the democratic way of life."

The resolution adopted at a city-wide convention of the Party under the auspices of the right wing faction which controls the state organization, last night reaffirmed the Party stand for New Deal policies, acclaiming Mayor La Guardia's "close and constant collaboration with and support of the ideals of President Roosevelt," and denounced "all un-American brands of totalitarianism, whether it be Fascist, Communist or Nazi."

In drafting the Mayor for a third term, the 1,200 Party delegates fulfilled recommendations recently formulated by its Executive Committee and derided previous announcements for an anti-war candidate by the left-wing faction which controls the New York County organization. The meeting featured denunciations of Communists as the background to its statement of general policy pledging support to the President in his mobilization of the resources of the Nation against Hitlerism, avowing sympathy for Russia in the Nazi-Soviet Union conflict, but pledging continued opposition to Communism in America.

In this connection, the left-wing leadership was derided as in an equal quandary with the Communist Party of the United States and its mouthpiece, the Daily Worker, since the invasion of Russia by Germany. Postponement of the left-wing City convention from this week end to a date in July was declared by Alex Rose, State Secretary of the Party, and George Marlin, acting State Executive Director, as caused by the need of time to get the Communist Party "line" on candidates from the Communist National Executive Committee, which is to meet Saturday.

Mayor La Guardia's renomination was advanced to the main body by the Executive Committee over the single dissent of the Transport Workers Union representatives, protesting the Mayor's stand against unionization of the City subway workers. This issue, which comes to a head with the expiration of contracts next week, is stressed in the platform, however, in a plank favoring collective bargaining on the rapid transit system.

"The transit workers previously employed by private management before unification are now in civil service," it reads. "In addition to the rights, benefits and privileges of the civil service system, we urge the policy of collective bargaining for all workers, both in and out of the civil service."

No other City ticket indorsements were made at the meeting beyond statements by Mr. Rose that the right wing organization intended to renominate both Joseph D. McGoldrick for Controller and Newbold Morris for President of the City Council. The name of Stanley M. Isaacs, borough President of Manhattan and veteran leader in Republican progressive reform politics, was mentioned only during tirades against Communists in the Labor Party and labor movement.

David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, attacked Mr. Isaacs as having "acted as a front for Communists" through the appointment of Simon W. Gerson to his staff, and declared he would not get Labor Party support for re-election.

The 1941 municipal platform contains the same basic good government declarations upon which the Labor Party supported Mayor La Guardia for re-election in 1937.

Hess Sought a Negotiated Peace, Former Reichstag Member Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., June 27—Rudolf Hess undoubtedly planned to enter England secretly as a personal emissary of Adolf Hitler to try to arrange peace negotiations, a former Minister of the Interior of the German Republic and one-time member of the German Reichstag, Dr. F. Wilhelm Sollmann, said here yesterday.

Herr Hess's plans to keep his mission a full secret probably failed only because he was injured when he landed and was detected before he could contact English friends, Dr. Sollmann said. Had he made a secret landing and reached those English friends, his presence in England would not even be known to the public now and through sympathetic English friends he might have brought about negotiated peace, believes the former German Minister, who is now a faculty member of the Pendle Hill School, Pa.

Hess Still Faithful Nazi

Dr. Sollmann's views on the mysterious Hess case were expressed by him in an address at yesterday's sessions of the fourth International Relations Institute being held at the University of North Carolina. "The silence that surrounds Hess proves that he is still a faithful Nazi who has not divulged any secrets to the British Government," Dr. Sollmann said.

"We may expect that British and American policy will refuse to accept a Hitler peace and will be prepared better than ever to deal militarily with Hitler's armies," he said. "However, it would be most important during the Russian campaign to prepare for a political offensive against Hitler by stating clearly British-American peace aims."

Robert Lee Humber, Greenville, N. C., lawyer and former Paris businessman and founder of the Humber Plan of World Federation, last night outlined his plan, which is similar to the "Union Now" plan of Clarence Streit except that it would take in all nations that qualify, whereas the Union Plan merely takes in established democracies.

War Not Universal Custom

"There is no alternative to the federation of all nations except endless war," he declared. Mr. Humber's plan was ratified by the North Carolina General Assembly last March 12.

Dr. Sollmann said that if Russia is unable to stem the Hitler attack, communism will be doomed not only in that country but everywhere.

Dr. Henry J. Cadbury, professor of divinity in Harvard University, said, "We will always have clash of interests throughout the world, but war is just a habitual way of dealing with such clashes. War is not a universal human custom, as some people seem to think.

Navy Asks Right To Hold Personnel

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—The Navy asked authority today to hold enlisted men in the service beyond the time of their present enlistment if Congress declares that th national interests are imperiled.

Rear Admiral C. W. Nimitz told the Senate Naval Committee that the Navy was "suffering from a tremendous dilution of personnel on ships" because of the rapid expansion of the fleet. The time might be near, he said, when discharges of enlisted men who had completed their service should be halted.

The chief of Bureau of Navigation urged speedy approval of legislation he said would apply to Navy enlisted men the same rule that now holds for one-year Army conscripts—that they may be kept in service longer if Congress orders it.

Navy volunteers are taken for an enlistment period of six years and Senator Hiram W. Johnson (R) of California protested that if they were held longer such action would involve a breach of contract.

"We feel that the situation is sufficiently acute that we ought to disregard even a solemn contract if it is to the interest of the maintenance of this Government," Admiral Nimitz replied.

The Naval officer said men were not held over on enlistments during the last war but added that he believed the situation was even more dangerous now.

Increase Is Sought In Aluminum Output

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—A warning that private consumption of electricity might be rationed to meet a "serious shortage" in aluminum production was given to the Senate today by its Special Defense Investigating Committee.

Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, chairman of the investigating group, said the shortage of this metal was "especially serious because we cannot depend upon our aluminum estimates and because we may have to further increase our airplane programs."

Castles in the Sand

Genereau

Familiar Scene at Atlantic City These Days

Building castles in the sand, such as these youngsters are doing, will be one of the major activities in Atlantic City's observance of Children's Week," now in progress.

Pope's Radio Talk To U. S. Deplores World's 'Paganism'

VATICAN CITY, June 27 (AP)—"Self-sacrifice" was urged by Pope Pius XII in a radiocast to the United States yesterday to combat a "current of paganism" and "the natural enemy within" which he said were "breaking down the self-respect and decency" of the peoples.

He spoke for 15 minutes in English from his private library, addressing the closing session of the National Eucharistic Congress at St. Paul, Minn.

Paganism, he said, is "sweeping over the peoples." The church has been "persecuted in some of its members," he added, and Christian culture is being "undermined."

Issuing his call for self-sacrifice, he declared it was "hard to say how far-reaching the suffering will be."

He said a "current of black paganism" was "carrying along in its onward rush newspapers, magazines and motion pictures" and that "only young men and women of self-sacrifice will escape the flood."

"You live in a country where the tradition of human freedom allows you to practice your faith without let or hindrance," he reminded. "Your natural enemy is within you—that natural drag of our fallen humanity to self-seeking and sin. Self-sacrifice must combat him."

Youngsters Take Over Atlantic City, Resort Stages Annual Children's Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 27—Fifty-one weeks of the year Atlantic City majors at being a playground for the adult population from all sections of the country, but one week a year the beach, city Administration, amusements, hotels and all other facilities are turned over to children under 12 years of age. June 26 to July 3 is that week this year, and everything is going at full tilt today just for the children.

More than 2,500 children converged on the beach in front of Convention Hall today for the first annual National Sand Castle Contest, one of the highlights of the eighth annual Children's Week. The contest was divided into two sections—one for boys and girls under eight years of age and the other for children eight to 12. A one-hour time limit was set for erection of the sand castles and awards were made on the basis of originality, construction and workmanship.

Other features of Children's Week this year will be the naming of a "Mayor" from the guests, rides on the resort's streamlined fire apparatus, games on the beach and Boardwalk, trolley and rolling chair rides, visits to piers and exhibits.

Hotels and amusement interests provide complimentary accommodations and admissions to all children for a full week when accompanied by a parent or parents. Last year 2,200 youngsters attended and indications are that more will participate this year.

Care Needed on Aluminum

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—The pots, pans, old golf clubs and other scrap aluminum which defense leaders are collecting probably never will be part of a fighting airplane.

Senators who preferred not to be quoted offered this information today after testimony by defense officials and experts before closed committee sessions.

The scrap metal will be used for secondary defense materials or the free primary aluminum for military uses, Senators said.

Some insight on this was provided yesterday in the aluminum report by the special Senate defense investigating committee in its warning of a critical aluminum shortage.

"Considerable care must be exercised to avoid being misled by the intended use of scrap aluminum," the committee said. "Unless a high degree of care is used in sorting scrap, the melted material may be of such an alloy mixture as to be unusable for ordinary purposes.

"Experts to date consistently have taken the position that (aluminum) sheets produced from such scrap are unusable for airplanes. At best, the melted metal must be heavily enriched with virgin aluminum so as to offset the impurities from the conglomeration usually found in scrap heaps."

Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R), of Maine, criticized the Army yesterday, declaring it had purchased more than $500,000 worth of aluminum utensils recently, while "a Nation-wide appeal for aluminum pots and kettles to go into planes is shortly going out."

The report criticized both the Office of Production Management and the Aluminum Company of America. OPM was said to have relied on Alcoa and "discouraged anyone else from going into the business of producing aluminum" at the time the Reynolds Metal Company, new and only competitor of Alcoa, was constructing facilities at Lister, Ala., and Longview, Wash., for aluminum production.

Bridges Tells Newspaper Guild F. B. I. Is 'Super Labor Spy' Group

DETROIT, June 27 (AP)—Harry Bridges, Congress of Industrial Organizations labor leader whom the Federal Government is seeking to deport on the grounds he has been a member of the Communist Party, accuses the Federal Bureau of Investigation of being a "super-labor spy organization."

Addressing the American Newspaper Guild (C. I. O.), last night in convention here, Mr. Bridges, International President of the Longshoremen's Union, asserted:

"They (the FBI) are not just looking for subversive activities; they are out to bring down organized labor."

He declared his deportation hearing, recently concluded, was "weaker than the last one" and that "despite special laws they now have they won't get anywhere with their case against me."

A previous deportation hearing was won by Mr. Bridges.

Before he spoke the A. N. G. approved a resolution pledging support to Mr. Bridges and asserting it "resented his continued persecution as an attack on labor."

Supporters of the A. N. G. administration held an 11-vote margin in the Guild convention last night as critics of the international officers injected charges of Communistic tendencies into a heated factional fight.

The convention approved a majority committee report commending the Guild Reporter, official union publication. It was supported by Donal M. Sullivan, Boston, President; Milton Kaufman, New York, Executive Vice-President; Victor Pasche, New York, Secretary-Treasurer, and others favoring the administration.

Before acting on the majority report, the convention rejected by a 91 to 80 vote a minority charge that the publication was "concerned definitely with the promulgation of the Communist Party line."

Resolutions adopted by the Guild condemned "the anti-labor stand of Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York" pledging support for "the 32,000 New York transit workers in their justifiable right to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing," and asserted the Guild would use all of its resources if necessary to win a strike against the New York newspaper, Jewish Day.

Censure Rejected

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (C.I.O.) rejected yesterday as impertinent the censure of its officers by the American Newspaper Guild convention in Detroit.

The censure followed Amalgamated's opposition to a Guild strike against the Jewish Day, New York Jewish language daily, as being Communist-inspired and aiming to destroy the Jewish Writers' Union, the A.C.W. said.

Filling Stations Take On Girls

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 27 (AP)—Twenty attractive young women are pumping gasoline, checking oil and tires and cleaning the customers' windshields at two uptown Harrisburg filling stations because the proprietor lost 24 male employees in one month to the Army and defense industries.

Attired in natty khaki blouse and trouser uniforms and jaunty overseas caps, the girls are learning the business rapidly, declares Harry Ratner, the proprietor.

The women are the only employees on the day shift at the two stations. Men are still holding down the night posts.

Practice Mines Laid In New York Harbor

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—By the dawn's early light the Army Coast Artillery has mined a section of New York Harbor 2,400 yards northeast of Sandy Hook and under cover of the huge coastal artillery guns of Fort Hancock.

It was a part of the far-flung Army maneuvers and practice in planting and sweeping mines and will continue probably until September.

Coast Tieups End—Subway Strike Near

By the Associated Press

The machinists' strike, which for 47 days delayed work on half a billion dollars worth of defense orders at 11 San Francisco Bay shipyards, was all but settled today.

Six hundred Congress of Industrial Organizations machinists voted to go back to work Monday, provided a separate agreement is signed before then. Yesterday, 1,200 American Federation of Labor machinists voted to return to their jobs under terms of a master contract covering all major West Coast shipyards.

The master contract provides wages of $1.12 an hour and time and one-half for overtime, contrasted with the $1.15 and double overtime demanded by the strikers. The old wage rate was $1 an hour, plus double pay for overtime.

New York City—A mass meeting of C. I. O. transport workers apparently moved New York closer to a subway strike which would badly cripple the transportation lines of the Nation's largest city.

Union officials declared 8,000 employees of the municipally operated subway system voted to strike July 1 unless a satisfactory agreement was reached on their demands for a $1-a-day wage raise and adjustments in working hours. Three other union mass meetings have been scheduled to reach the remainder of the 32,000 employees.

The City Board of Transportation issued orders to various subway operating officials to "get ready to put into action" plans already prepared to cope with the projected strike.

The union listed some of the present weekly scales as follows: car cleaners, $24.96 to $34.16; machinists, $41 to $44.44; trackmen, $35.38 to $40.89; conductors, about $36, and motormen, $46 to $53.

Chicago—Work stoppages in the Composing Rooms of three Chicago afternoon papers—the Daily News, Daily Times and the Herald-American—ended in accordance with instructions from the International Typographical Union, which had not authorized the walkout. The compositors, seeking a new contract, ask a $5 a week increase in the present basic rate of $58 for day workers and $62 for night workers.

A union spokesman said the men voted five to one to go back to their jobs preparatory to resuming negotiations toward a new contract to replace one which expired June 11.

Hartford, Conn.—The Connecticut Labor Department called on Federal conciliation officials for help in an attempt to settle a wage dispute at the American Brass Company, Waterbury. The concern, with 10,000 employees, holds large Army and Navy contracts.

About 4,000 C. I. O. gypsum workers were reported by union officials to be on strike at 13 plants of the United States Gypsum Company, at Fort Dodge, Iowa; East Chicago and South Bend; Jersey City; Staten Island, N. Y.; Philadelphia; Boston; South Gate, Calif.; Alabaster and River Rouge, Mich.; Farnums, Mass., and Genoa and Gypsum, Ohio. The strikers demand an increase of 10 cents an hour in wage scales now ranging from 62½ cents to 95 cents.

Trona, Calif.—Twenty sheriff's deputies were sent to maintain order at the struck plant of the American Potash and Chemical Corporation. The borax plant, which had 1,400 employees, has been closed for 100 days by a strike. A union official claimed the company had issued a back-to-work call "with the clear intention of precipitating violence."

The strikers ask a minimum of $1 an hour for unskilled labor and $1.50 for skilled, compared with the old rates of 67½ cents and $1.05. The dispute has been before the National Defense Labor Mediation Board for a month.

Pittsburgh—A hearing was set before the Mediation Board for June 30 on the month-long strike of 2,800 A. F. of L. truck drivers in the Pittsburgh area. The strikers, who had been receiving basic wages of 85 cents an hour, asked a 10-cent increase, also paid vacations and maintenance of a 48-hour work week.

The Steel Workers Organizing Committee won a collective bargaining agency election at five plants of the Bethlehem Steel Company by a vote of 10,460 to 2,288.

At the Cambria Works in Johnstown the vote was 8,940 for the SWOC and 2,108 against. Approximately 13,000 workers were eligible to vote at Johnstown in the election held by the National Labor Relations Board.

The vote at the other Bethlehem plants was Leetsdale, Pa., 599 for the S.W.O.C. and 103 against; Rankin, 329 yes, and 16 no, and at Los Angeles the vote for the S.W.O.C. was 527 to 37.

Several weeks ago the union won a similar election at the Lackawanna plant of the company at Buffalo, N. Y.

Weirton Steel Ruling

PITTSBURGH, June 27 (AP)—Culminating a five-year legal battle, the National Labor Relations Board today ordered the Weirton Steel Company to "cease discouraging membership in the C. I. O.'s Steel Workers Organizing Committee at plants in Weirton and Clarksburg, W. Va., and Steubenville, Ohio."

The order was incorporated in a 96-page opinion in what is reputed to be the longest and costliest Labor Board case on record.

The Board also directed the company to "withdraw all recognition from and disestablish" the Weirton Steel Company Employees Representation Plan and the Weirton Steel Employees Security League and its subdivisions, organizations which the C. I. O. charged were company-dominated.

The company also was directed to reinstate, with back pay, 17 employees who claimed they were dismissed because of union activity. Similar complaints by 83 other workers were dismissed.

O'Daniel Runs for Senate To Tune of Hillbilly Songs

DALLAS, Texas, June 27 (AP)—Texas is electing a Senator again, to the tune of mountain music.

The town square is almost empty. It is noon on a june day and the sun is hot.

A big white sound truck wheels up and stops. Eight white-shirted boys and two pretty girls, carrying fiddles and banjos, climb up. "W. Lee O'Daniel" is embroidered in blue letters across their backs.

They tune up and a crowd gathers:

Governor Speaks

Texas is electing a Senator, and hillbilly music mingles with speeches as 27 candidates trade punches. Most of them are shooting at Governor O'Daniel, former flour salesman, song writer, poet, and old-age pension advocate.

The Governor arrives. The crowd grows.

Mr. O'Daniel is running for Senator now and says President Roosevelt is surrounded by pussy-footing politicians.

He says the aged ought to get two Federal dollars for one State dollar in old-age assistance. The crowd cheers. The hillbilly boys and girls shout "Whoopee," and play again. One of the girls is Mr. O'Daniel's daughter, Molly, engaged to marry a millionaire oil man's son.

Then Mr. O'Daniel reviews his latest fight with the Legislature, there is more music and cheers. The entourage rolls on to the next town. Half a dozen to a dozen times a day—

Texas elects a Senator on June 28. A one-vote plurality will turn the trick. Because Governor O'Daniel figures the poll-tax-exempt aged number around 200,000, he is sure he will win. There are only 800,000 instead of a million possible votes, because most persons weren't figuring on an important special election and did not pay their poll taxes.

Other Candidates

The other candidates include:

Gerald C. Mann is Attorney General of Texas. A decade ago he was a Southern Methodist football hero. He once was a Methodist minister; he worked his way through college. He was elected Attorney General despite Mr. O'Daniel's indorsement of an opponent. He wants $40 a month pay for soldiers, freight-rate equality for the Southwest, all-out defense effort, an end to strikes in defense industries.

Lyndon Baines Johnson has "Roosevelt and unity" as his slogan. He says he is the man in the race best fitted to work in harmony with the Administration in this time of emergency.

Then there is Representative Martin Dies, Chairman of the House Committee Investigating Un-Americanism. He has one tune. The gist of it is that if the United States does not drive out the Communists and Nazis, our national life is in great danger.

Milkman Prowls at Night

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Housewives take the friendly milkman for granted as a necessary part of the day's routine, early risers find a sort of solace in his company on the streets, but in muuicipal politics the night-prowling milkman is a problem.

Other councils and other mayors have traveled the "milky way" together, and now the present City Council and Mayor Fletcher Bowron have passed another milestone in the long battle for legislation that would limit milk deliveries to the hours between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m.

In the latest joust, the Council passed an ordinance prohibiting delivery of milk except during daylight hours, and Mayor Bowron has sent a four-page message to the Council, explaining his reasons for withholding approval of the measure.

Too Much Control

The ordinance attempts to go too far in "controlling, regulating, limiting, and prohibiting acts, privileges, and liberties of American citizens," Mayor Bowron told the Council. He expressed the opinion that such liberties already are too frequently "invaded" by regulatory legislation.

"If a citizen of Los Angeles desires to buy milk at 5 a. m.," wrote Mayor Bowron, "and another individual is willing to sell it to him, the purchaser should be able to purchase it and the seller should be permitted to make the delivery as a matter of right and justice."

Full Protection

"I feel that the public health in the City is now and can continue to be fully and properly protected under existing ordinances with respect to the delivery of milk without further interference with the rights of citizens and persons engaged in lawful occupations with respect to time of delivery."

And so, still unsettled as it has been through several administrations, is the political tussle between the sleepy-eyed milkmen who want to work in the daytime, and the housewives, who want their milk delivered in the early morning hours, so they can have it in time for breakfast.

Meanwhile, city milkmen are still night-owls who have the streets pretty much to themselves during those still hours before dawn.

H. Phelps Gates

Virginia 'Ghost' Ships of World War Now 'Live' Vessels of New Conflict

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—For more than 20 years the placid waters of the James River at Fort Eustis have lapped against the rusty hulls of a flotilla of the past—freighters which were decommissioned and placed in retirement at the end of the World War.

At one time there were 400 ships anchored side by side just a few miles above Hampton Roads, the world's greatest harbor.

Gradually, during the intervening years, the number of vessels in the idle fleet has dwindled. Many were scrapped at the end of the war, others were sold to private shipping concerns. All, however, were kept in good repair by a permanent Maritime Commission crew under the direction of Capt. E. S. Ellis.

These men lived aboard several of the ships. Generators on these "mother" ships furnished light and power for the rest of the fleet, so that the crew always could be on duty, carefully oiling the machinery, keeping parts in trim and otherwise caring for them.

A year ago, less than 50 vessels remained. A second world conflict brought about quick legislation providing for the sale of the remaining "ghost" ships to be used in American trade, because the war had forced foreign bottoms to withdraw from United States ports.

One misty morning the sun rose over the James, and only one ship remained—the West Grama, out of Los Angeles. This boat had been a mother ship, and now was the lone reminder of the once huge fleet.

Soon a tug appeared, bustled about, landed a crew of men aboard the West Grama and quickly had this last vessel in tow down the James.

U. S. Courier Service To Latin America

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—To insure the secrecy of communication with United States representatives in Latin America, the State Department plans to inaugurate a diplomatic courier service between Washington and the Capitals of the other 20 American republics.

Funds for the new service were recommended today by the House Appropriations Committee in reporting a bill which carries $9,000 for salaries of three couriers and $53,000 for travel expenses.

N. P. Davs, chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration of the State Department, told the committee during hearings that the three couriers would be based in Panama. Traveling by air, they will link diplomatic and consular missions in Latin America by a fortnightly service.

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Montana Extends Invitation to Its Scenic Parkland

Variety of attractions in Glacier National Park with railroad facilities giving easy access.

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For all its grandeur, Glacier National Park is within the reach of almost any traveler to the west coast, or to travelers East. The Great Northern Railway has made it possible for a tourist to detour into magnificent scenery by going in either the west or east entrance of the Park and out again, continuing his journey that much the richer in things to remember.

Traveling West, for instance, here is a trip to make the travel urge go urging. Here at once on entering the Park are those things associated with Glacier National, Blackfeet Indians in ceremonial dress, the big Glacier Park Hotel, and a background of mountain beauty. From this beginning the traveler does one of several things. He takes a six-day scheduled trip, a five-day trip, a four-day trip, a three-day trip, or a two-day trip. Or, more leisurely and adequately, he stays and vacations there, possibly in one of the Swiss chalets in the higher altitudes.

Just the names of what he will see on such trips needs no further description, "Over the Going-to-the-Sun Highway to Lake MacDonald Hotel with a stop at beautiful St. Mary Lake and another on the summit of spectacular Logan Pass." Just the swift descriptions of itineraries are enough: "The afternoon is available for a one-hour scenic launch ride on Swiftcurrent and Josephine Lakes; or a half-day saddle ride to Iceberg Lake and return; also for hiking, boating and fishing."

Pointers in 'High Trails'

All trips are superbly scenic. Even the shortest trip at the all-expense rate of only $17 takes in the big, essential points. But for longer tours here is one gorgeous day's program. "After breakfast leave Glacier Park Hotel by motor bus at 8:14 a. m. for the Prince of Wales Hotel at Waterton Lakes National Park, Alberta, Canada—80 miles by way of the Blackfeet Highway, Hudson Bay Divide, Lower St. Mary and the Chief Mountain Highway, crossing the International Border en route." And more with this notation: "Lunch, dinner, and lodging at the Prince of Wales Hotel."

A wise thing to do if possible is to read "High Trails" by Margaret Thompson, Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho, before visiting the Park. Big as it is Mrs. Thompson knows it and the Blackfeet Indians. She hasn't too much patience with one who tries to gulp it down in a short trip. In one swift paragraph she writes:

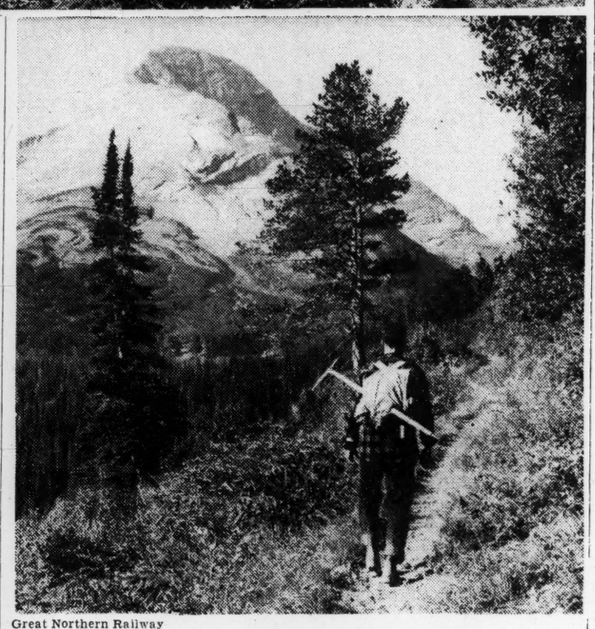
"Here the American Rockies make their bow to the Canadian Rockies. Fifteen hundred and thirty-four square miles of glacier-strewn mountains, flower-covered cirques, shimmering blue lakes, roaring waterfalls, crystal-clear streams, and conifer-clad slopes At every turn one tingles with the ecstatic thrill of the out-of-doors, whether one scales the dizzy heights or merely rests on hotel veranda and envies those who do."

In "Magical Land"

A most alluring picture book gotten out by the Great Northern states that there are "Ten Thousand Things to do in the Magical Land of the Shining Mountains." And the pictures bear them out. One may spend a gay, continental summer, at the Many Glacier Hotel in the midst of Park activity, or spend hours in the sunroom of the Prince of Wales Hotel looking out upon the indescribably beautiful panorama of Waterton Lake in its mountain setting, or spend a summer retreat at Granite Park Chalet looking out over Lake McDonald and Heavens Peak.

Then there are camps for a hardier vacation, one of them is "Fifty Mountain Trail Camp on Flattop Mountain on the North Circle Trail" and pictures of the white tents in their mountain surroundings look like the title. There are trustworthy horses for long trails that zig-zag up the slopes between towering mountains.

The mountain climber, the gay vacationer, those who would rest, the golfer, and the camera enthusiast all find their enjoyment here. And short vacationist may share its beauty in the trip, in one entrance and out the other, through this Park owned and maintained by the United States Government for its people and made available by the Great Northern.



Great Northern Railway

Vistas for the Tourist in Montana

Upper—On the shore of Swiftcurrent Lake is Many Glaciers Hotel looking up to the scenic majesty of Glacier National Park. Below—Hiker on the trail to Mt. Jackson.

Court Curbs Indiana GOP

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 27 (AP)—The Indiana board and commission government, substituted by Hoosier Republicans for the centeralized setup that Paul V. Mc Nutt built, was gone itself today, swept into history by a State Supreme Court decision.

With four Democratic judges concurring and the lone Republican dissenting, the Court nullified as contrary to the State Constitution three laws enacted by the 1941 G. O. P. Legislature to force Democratic Gov. Henry F. Schricker to share appointive power with four Republican State officials.

"The creation of offices is a legislative function; the appointment of officers is an executive function," the opinion read.

". . . the acts herein questioned seek to absorb and usurp functions which are normally and generally understood to be the functions of a Governor and vest them in minor administrative officers."

The decision was given on the Republicans' appeal from an injunction issued by the Marion County Circuit Court March 31 to prevent the acts from taking effect.

The ruling was the upshot of a fight over control of 12,000 State jobs. The quarrel brewed last November, when Republicans elected their first Indiana General Assembly in 10 years and every Statehouse officer except the Governor, and broke out when the Legislature met in January.

Oh, the July Sun Shall Shine —But Poor Robin—She'll Be Fine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 27—Into one of the liveliest offices of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations, in the old Munitions Building, where reporters, commentators, feature writers and others are continually firing a barrage of questions and where typewriters click all day grinding out releases announcing the expenditure of billions for defense, dashed a young officer with a worried expression.

Without stopping to speak to anyone, he rushed over to the window and looking up into the awning he said, "There it is! Look!" With puzzled expressions several officers and clerks left their desks and looked. There in the folds of the awning, which had not been down during the cool days of the preceding two weeks, was a nest with the tail of a robin protruding.

The officer explained that in coming down the stairs from the upper floor in the next wing of the building, he had looked down into a nest with three blue eggs in it, and he felt he must warn the office not to let the awning down.

Before the day was over three more persons rushed into the office with the same warning: "Whatever you do, don't let that awning down!"

And as the torrid days of June melt into the oven heat of July officers and clerks alike with the sun beating in on unprotected shoulders work vigorously along on national defense with one eye on the nest holding three blue eggs in the folds of an awning that must not come down.

'Blues' Force 'Reds' Into an 'Armistice'

WITH THE FOURTH ARMY, Hunter Liggett Military Reservation, Calif., June 27 (AP)—The biggest war game in West Coast history came to an abrupt halt today with a surprise midnight armistice.

As the orders came which halted an all-out attack by 38,000 "blues" against an outmanned "red" army, authentic reports circulated that hostilities would not be resumed.

The 18,000 "Reds," made up of 7th Diviison and attached corps troops ordinarily stationed at Fort Ord, were backed into a last stand. They had retreated into the Reservation's southeastern corner. They had narrowed their front from nine to two miles.

There the invaders who theoretically had come from the sea, were the targets of the concentrated fire of the "blues," made up of 3rd and 41st Division and Ninth Corps troops from Fort Lewis, Wash.

During the armistice the two armies were warned against fraternizing by Lieut. Gen. John L. De Witt, Fourth Army Commander. He held the men in the positions they occupied at the time of the armistice until "peace" could be arranged.

Japanese Sentenced

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27 (AP)—Gizo Uyeno, Japanese candy store proprietor who pleaded guilty of attempting to smuggle 3,600 machine drills to Japan, was sentenced yesterday to a year and a day in Federal prison.

Nazis Seek To Save S. A. Air Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—The Axis is operating here in an attempt to save the civil aviation interests of the German Lufthansa Company, whose license was cancelled by the Government of President Prado. The Italian Lati line is soliciting permission to operate substitute services.

It was the Lati Company which, with Spanish co-operation, restored German transatlantic communications with South America following their early interruption in this war. It carries a weekly air mail in both directions with the co-operation of the local German Condor connections. The Lati, however, has also been searching for local Latin air line investments.

In this country the Italians are negotiating with the Prado Government to take over the Lufthansa itineraries. This would mean flying from Lima to La Paz, where they would connect with the lines established by the Lloyd Aereo Boliviano, the German organization which has recently been absorbed by the Bolivian Government.

If this cannot be arranged, Lati wishes to fly as far as Corumbá, on the Bolivian-Brazilian frontier, to carry passengers and mails taken on in Lima. There are German-operated connections in Brazil.

Confronted with these Axis overtures, the Peruvian Government must take into account the whole South American tendency to prefer North American when foreign co-operation is required in the organization and operation of national air communication. Pan American Grace Airways (Panagra) has been figuring prominently in recent news of South American air transport contracts.

Early this month formal possession was taken of the Italian Caproni airplane factory at Las Palmas, near the "Jorge Chavez" military aeronautical school, about 10 miles from Lima. The factory consists of assembling plant and repair shops, actual construction being limited to a few training machines. Much of the work was for the army.

Although owned by a national stock company, the factory is purely Italian managed. Fifty per cent, 150, of the specialized workers are Italian. Visitors declare the machinery and laboratories to be quite modern. Establishment dates back to August, 1936, though it is only recently that operations, with trained personnel, have got into swing.

The factory was expropriated by the Government for conversion into a "national aviation arsenal." The sum of $500,000 is being paid for transfer of the contract at the end of five years. As the contract was signed in August, 1936, the transfer becomes legal within two months. Within another five years Peru can acquire all buildings, machinery and plant at a price of $120,000, in default of which the contract would be renewed for another 10 years.

The expropriation decree more or less confirms the right of transfer exercised by the Prado Government, with financial compensation guaranteed to the Caproni investors as provided in the original contract.

Chileans Warned On False Security

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Contrasting with the circumspect presidential declaration before the Chilean Congress on the international situation, Production Minister Oscar Schnake, addressing the Seventh Socialist Convention, demanded a realistic Chilean attitude toward neutrality.

Señor Schnake, an influential member of the Aguirre Cabinet, declared:

"It appears to me both reasonable and prudent to consider ourselves included in the war itinerary of the conqueror, who will demand lands to which he can dispatch his excess population, raw materials for his factories, and consumers to whom he can sell his manufactured goods.

"Our neutrality will last just so long as it suits the conqueror, or till our produce and geographical position is required by the belligerents. I do not say this to create a defeatest fatalism which would induce our Indo-American countries docilely to await the conqueror. I say it to show that belief in neutrality protected only by the national will to independence is mistaken, torpid or wicked.

"Any day this neutrality, which some preach with such tact and others with true patriotic conviction, will be broken into fragments by the necessity of a belligerent.

"It is preferable to face the perils to our political and economic sovereignty with realism and foresight. Only this way can we find the road of national and continental interest."

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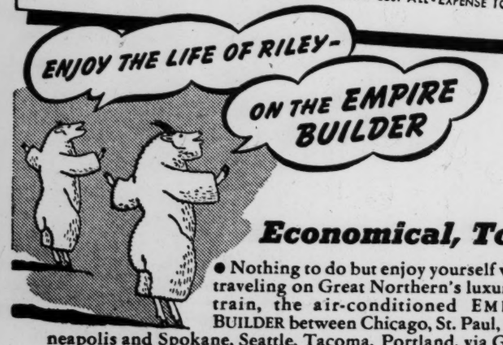

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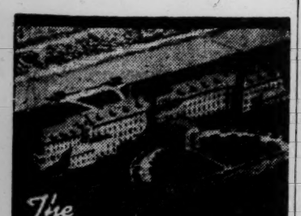

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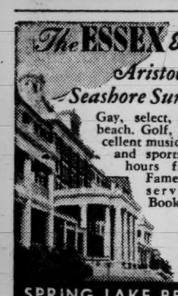

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GROUPS OF 4 OR MORE $1.50 PER PERSON
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Air-conditioned
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AAA Hotel, Our 111 W. 56th St. entrance adjoins garage
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Impeccable service, incomparable cuisine, moderate tariff. Charming rooms from $3.50.
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Traveling via the B & M Railroad?
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Desirable kitchenette apts. available to those wishing a permanent residence.
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Modern! Distinguished! Inexpensive!
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THE ROAD TO THE SKY AT THE HEAD of LAKE PLACID

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Dine at Whiteface Castle, with the northern Adirondacks far below. Electric elevator to summit.
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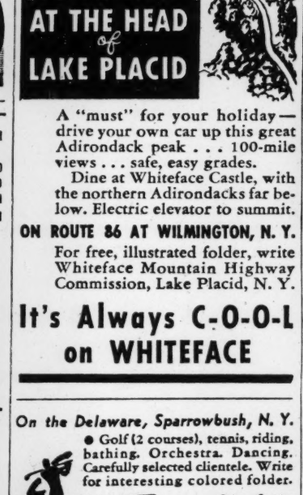

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$23 a week up—Am. Plan. Booklet.
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KENNEBUNK BEACH MAINE
For a Wonderful Vacation
Beautiful Sandy Beach — Sporty Golf
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100 Rooms, Elevator Service
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$35 to $49 weekly, American Plan
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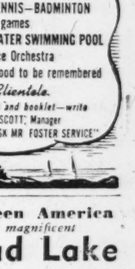

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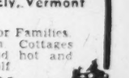

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The Home Forum

Here Are Some Pictures

I HAD DRIVEN the cattle up the canyon to graze by the spring. In the shade of a boulder I sat down to rest and listen to the early morning sounds. It is good to sit thus every morning and fit one's self into the new day. Morning should never be a hurried time.

The air smelled new and fresh of buckwheat and sagebrush and damp sumac leaves. The canyon was alive with the sound of wings; quail and dove were calling, rock wrens sang their quick songs. Rabbits rustled in the brush and ground squirrels scampered over rocks.

I heard something coming along the trail. At first I thought it might be the horses, but the sound wasn't loud enough to be made by many hoofs. It was too careless a sound to be made by a deer. It was coming hurriedly, whatever it was.

* * *

I had not long to wait. Around a bend in the trail came two familiar figures that, suddenly appearing in the morning, looked enchanting enough to make an illustration for a book of fairy tales.

A child and a lamb. The child was dressed in blue; on her head was a red cap, and two yellow braids hung across her shoulders. The lamb trotted happily at her heels.

At first they didn't see me, and they stopped to look around. They stood just where a shaft of sunlight struck the canyon wall.

I like to think of the little girl and the lamb, standing together in the early sunshine.

When we moved to this ranch, it was summer. We like summer, but we looked forward to the cool nights of fall. There was a fireplace in our living-room, and we knew how much we would love to sit by an open fire until bed-time. In the old ranch house there had been no fireplace; now, because of its hearth, this new home seemed especially good to us.

When a mellow September afternoon turned into a chilly evening, we were delighted. Carefully we laid a fire. Twigs and paper and a small sycamore log. It was a real adventure to start the flame; we didn't know whether or not the chimney would draw. It might be that all the heat would go up the chimney and all the smoke would come into the room.

The match was struck, the paper lighted, the twigs began to burn. Straight and true the sturdy little flames stood up; the chimney was doing all it should. We turned out the lamp so that the fire would look brighter, so shadows would move on the wall.

Something shadow-like, but not a shadow, moved suddenly. It was our big black kitty, Joe. Never before had he seen fire burn openly in a house; he crouched in a corner and lashed his tail, his eyes wild and staring.

The fire's warmth began coaxing him and, still eying the lively flames warily, he crept nearer. The fire crackled at him, but nothing worse happened. He looked bewildered, not knowing whether this was friend or foe.

The nearer he ventured to the fire, the more comfortable he felt. Finally he was sitting on the hearth, blinking with sleepiness and pleasure, purring louder than we had ever heard any cat purr. Just the sight of him added to the room's comfort.

When I got up next morning, I happened to glance in the living-room. Chill gray ashes were where a fire had been. And sitting on the cold stone hearth was Joe, purring at the empty fireplace, blinking sleepily with the pleasure of remembered warmth.

* * *

We had a duck pond, but no ducks; and a friend of ours had ducks, but no pond for them. So she sent us all her ducks.

I wanted to take the ducks to the pond at once, but the boy who brought them insisted on turning them loose by the side of the road.

"They can't see the water from here," I said.

"They don't need to see it," said the boy, and proved that he knew about ducks.

As soon as the ducks were freed, they started straight for the pond. They flapped their wings and waddled as fast as they could, all in a line. They weren't all the same kind of ducks. Some of them quacked and some of them twittered. But they were all white ducks, and all in a great hurry to reach the water that they could not see. They knew positively that there was water ahead; and, when they saw it at last, they raised their voices in a loud joyous chorus.

They didn't hesitate at the water's edge. They sailed right in and began splashing and diving with such enthusiasm that the pond looked like a storm-struck lake. Plainly their actions said that this was the one thing they had been desiring all their lives.

I had thought that the ducks should be penned up when night came. After the evening chores were done, I went to the pond to drive them home.

* * *

It was not dark, but nearly so. A star was already kindled above the mountains, and the mountains themselves were dim. The pond was gray and glassy. In the middle, the ducks were sailing gently round and round, hardly stirring the water. As they floated, they kept up a pleased twittering and quacking; but it was a sleepy-sounding conversation and soft.

Darkness came with the calling of killdeer and poor-wills. After a while, stars were reflected in the pond, and the white ducks moved dream-like on the shining water.

One winter day, when sunshine was hot on green grass and wild flowers in our valley, we went up the mountains to look for snow. On this day it didn't seem likely that there could be snow anywhere in the world; we felt foolish to be taking along woolen sweaters and scarves.

Summer was in our valley and, when we had driven up a curving road and were whisking over a flat mesa, we still couldn't believe that we were driving toward winter. Beyond the mesa we climbed some more, and pine trees escorted us; and then the air became like fall.

It was strange. Finally we came to patches of half-melted snow. Before we reached an old mining-town, there was no bare earth at all, and the pines held snow on their branches.

The little town was half buried in snow. On the outskirts was a wonderful hill for sliding, and there were the town's inhabitants, old folks and young, climbing the hill to slide down again.

* * *

Outside the car, we began to shiver. The sun was shining as brightly here as it was at home; it looked beautiful on the snow, but it seemed to have no warmth at all. Not that we cared, knowing that sight of white hills was worth the shivering. And I hadn't realized how wonderfully snow can smell; it was altogether different from the smell of rain. Rain on hot dusty ground is good, but the smell of snow has nothing to do with the smell of earth. Here was no earth, just snow smelling fresh of the sky.

We had such fun that we didn't start home early. By then there were long shadows of trees, and the shadows were blue! In a field of white snow and blue shadows, we saw a herd of horses. Standing apart from the others was one white horse.

The white horse stood in the blue shadow of a hill, so he looked more white than the snow around him. He gazed at something far away—perhaps he dreamed of summer pasture. But he belonged to winter, he looked as though he had been carved from a snowy hillside.

Now, whenever I think of that day, remembering the look of the pines, remembering the fragrance—I have a clear picture of that horse standing whitely in the shadowed snow.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CREWEL-WORK COVER FOR A CHAIR SEAT

THE SURVIVING EXAMPLES of Colonial embroidery show that the New England needlewoman was both skillful and ambitious, skillful in the perfection of her workmanship and ambitious in the intricacy and complexity of her designs. Her needlework served both as a pleasurable pastime and as a useful contribution to the decoration of her home.

The most popular type of embroidery in the late seventeenth and the eighteenth centuries was crewel-work, which the early settlers had brought to the Colonies from England. Brightly-colored wools, or "crewels," as they were called, were worked on a linen or cotton-twill ground in bold designs, originally inspired by India chintzes. Flowers, birds, fruit, trees, and animals were used in various decorative combinations. Sometimes the human figure was also introduced. Bed covers and hangings, curtains, and chair seats were embroidered with crewels, lending a gay and festive air to otherwise somber interiors. Crewel-work was also applied to dresses, petticoat flounces, purses, and shoes.

This chair-seat cover has typical gay and sprightly designs. The animal and vegetable kingdoms are well represented by the stags, the squirrel, the oak, pine, and fruit trees, the butterflies above the oak, and the flowers and strawberries in the foreground. The large tree in the center with its conventionalized leaves and acorns may have been derived from the popular "Tree of Life" pattern, which is found in many forms. There is a bland disregard of conventional perspective and scale, although the small pines in the background may show a naïve attempt at perspective. Emphasis is placed instead on the decorative use of color and the flowing lines of the curving trunks and branches of the trees, and the rolling outline of the ground. The prancing stag and the hovering butterflies lend movement and variety to a charming and simple design.

H. H. A.

Love Alone Sees

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"LOVE IS BLIND," the poet sings, and humanity often agrees. And yet how often men long for a love that is blind—a love, they say, which overlooks shortcomings, a love of which they can be sure.

As we look to Christianity to find if it inculcates a blind love, we find Christ Jesus' saying (John 13:34), "A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another;" and John, who was intimately associated with the Master during his three years' ministry, wrote in his first epistle (I John 4:7, 8): "Beloved, let us love one another: for love is of God; and every one that loveth is born of God, and knoweth God. He that loveth not knoweth not God; for God is love."

And yet in diagnosing the world's difficulties, labor troubles, individuals' problems, the verdict frequently given is: lack of love. Christian Science agrees in this fundamental diagnosis of all suffering, for its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy, writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 494), "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need." Christian Science also urges men to obey the instructions of Christ Jesus and the beloved disciple, and indicates how to do so by its revelation of the nature of God and man. Not only is God Love, but He is infinite, perfect Mind, divine Principle. God is One; that is, God is the only Mind, divine Principle, Love. He is omnipresent, omnipotent, and omniscient. These spiritual facts are not announced by Christian Science as philosophical theories, but as truths to be applied practically and proved conclusively.

Christian Science further teaches that "man is the expression of God's being" (*ibid.*, p. 470). In other words, man is the expression of divine Love; his Mind is God; divine Principle is the only supporting, governing power in his universe. As we think this through, we arrive at the conclusion that, in reality, Love is not blind; Love alone sees. Love, being synonymous with divine Mind, must see its universe, including man, as expressing all the lovely, intelligent spiritual qualities identified with God. And man reflects Love's beholding or seeing.

What a comfort it is to realize that our Father-Mother, God, never identifies us with anything unlike Himself. And since God is the only Mind, there is no mind to identify us with anything imperfect. We have only and always to turn to our God, all-seeing Love, to find our comfort, our assurance that only good is true, only safety is possible, only harmony is uninterrupted. It is this reflection of Love's seeing—seeing ourselves and others as Love does—that meets "every human need."

Could divine Love, for instance, see anyone as unwanted, untalented, useless, homeless, poor, joyless, or friendless? No! The creator of man loves and cherishes His child. God has endowed His children with the talent to express His unlimited beauty and ability. In God's presence man is joyously and naturally at home; unlimited riches of grace are his. Mrs. Eddy sums this all up in one short sentence in her textbook (p. 248): "Love never loses sight of loveliness."

Once at the close of a meeting several people came to the writer expressing disappointment that one of the speakers of the afternoon was not so lovely as other speakers had been at previous meetings. The writer felt a great sense of love for this one, because she knew her well—knew her devotion to good, her fidelity, her loving-kindness, her generosity, and many other admirable traits. Just as the writer was beginning to feel disturbed that all did not know her friend as she did, the words, "Love never loses sight of loveliness," came to her thought. As she pondered them, she realized that actually nothing could hide the loveliness of Love from anyone, and that her task was to continue to contemplate this loveliness and find out more about it. This she endeavored to do. Also, invariably when this friend's name came up, some new glimpse of the loveliness of Love was revealed. Months later, the friend again spoke before the same group. And this time the very ones who had spoken before, now quite unconsciously approached the writer and spoke of the speaker as "being just lovely today." Nothing physical or outward had produced the change; the acknowledgment of Love's loveliness had let in the light of spiritual discernment.

A small incident, but if multiplied many times in each one's experience how light our brother's and our own footsteps would become! For to discern as Love sees, is to bless, and this as naturally as the bud unfolds in the light and warmth of the sunshine.

The Heart's Book

I will not lose the meadow;
it grows deep,
deep in my heart. I follow
where vines creep

over the wild roses spreading,
near the brook,
seeing the opened lilies
like the heart's book.

I will not lose the grasses;
though days grow dark
later, I know that singing
brought by the lark,

heard in the summer's meadow,
shall not leave;
this is the soaring sweetness
glad hearts receive.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

Turkestan's Nomads

OUR TRAVELS during the latter part of August and the first part of September took us into one of the loveliest parts of the Tien Shan, or, for that matter, of the globe. It was a tranquil world of rolling grassy plains, of meadows carpeted with buttercups or more vivid alpina of red, blue, and mauve, of swift streams and forests of black spruce, all rimmed by the snow-clad mountains. The air was heavily scented with spruce.

The auls of the nomads always made a thrilling sight in this upland paradise. We could see them from afar, the round-domed tents, usually decorated with brilliant embroideries or appliqué work. There were herds on the hillsides. Closer approach showed us the children playing near the tents, the fat, shaggy dogs, the ponies with silver-decorated saddles and bridles. The nomads were invariably hospitable, offering a meal of mutton and rice or at least some kumiss, served in a pewter or silver bowl . . .

The Tien Shan region with its fertility, beneficent climate, and great unoccupied areas has escaped the attention of the outside world, a curious fact in a world clamoring for expansion room, for this land in all likelihood could support masses of people. The grassy plains could hold endless herds, and the fertile valleys could become vast granaries. Of course it is possible that this region once nourished a richer, more integrated civilization long before the time of the present nomads. We have an inadequate knowledge of Turkestan, and particularly the Tien Shan region, before the Christian era.—From "The Fire Ox Year," by SUYDAM CUTTING. (New York: Scribner.)

The Fragrance Of Remembrance

A LITTLE PLANT of which I am very fond is the rest-harrow. When the sun is hot upon it, the flower gives forth a strangely aromatic scent, very delightful to me. I know the cause of this peculiar pleasure. The rest-harrow sometimes grows in sandy ground above the seashore. In my childhood I have many a time lain in such a spot under the glowing sky, and, though I scarce thought of it, perceived the odour of the little rose-pink flower when it touched my face. Now I have but to smell it, and those hours come back again. I see the shore of Cumberland, running north to St. Bee's Head; on the sea horizon a faint shape which is the Isle of Man; inland, the mountains, which for me at that time guarded a region of unknown wonder. Ah, how long ago! —From "The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft," by GEORGE GISSING. (New York: Boni and Liveright.)

Clearing Today: Tomorrow Fair

AS LONG AS I LIVE I never expect to know—I never have known—anything like the rapture of that clearing-off after a storm. There was the blessed silence after it had died away and the liquid notes of a song-sparrow, as thankful and blissful as we, no doubt. There was the sense of having been spared disaster and the little sounds about the house of return to normal life—safe life without fear or haste. There was that widening strip of clear blue in the northwest out of which fair weather was coming for a morrow full of delight. We went out into the garden and found the flowers less beaten down than we had feared, although much corn was lying prone. A great golden butterfly with black-edged wings floated over the larkspur, lighted on the hollyhocks. The cows came from pasture in leisurely fashion as if nothing had happened, nosing gratefully into the wet clover. Birds soared high above the elms. . . .

After supper we hastened to the stoop, to see the sunset, final prognosticator of tomorrow's perfection. Gold and crimson in the west, the east deep violet with a few last thunderheads just visible as the remains of the storm drifted out to sea. Upper currents were twisting the clouds into fantastic shapes which changed from moment to moment. . . . After sundown came pale, cold greens among the glowing tints; these gave place to a primrose sky and the long, purple cloud-masses, slowly thinning, which foretold our northwest day; a great planet blazed out in solitary grandeur. It was bliss to fall asleep in that cool, crisp stillness, hearing the particular little rattle of the blinds outside our windows which was an assurance of storms past and fair weather on the way. For days there had been a southerly breeze moaning restlessly in the elm-branches by day and dying down at night, leaving sultry, foreboding silence; now breaths of coolness came through those gently clattering slats and lulled us to sleep under our re-appropriated blankets.—From "Sixty-odd: a Personal History," by RUTH HUNTINGTON SESSIONS. (Brattleboro: Stephen Daye Press.)

America Faces the Task of Taking Her Part in the Whole

IF THE EFFORT toward an expression of a peculiarly complex national experience has been the problem of our literary past, the literary problem of the future is the expression of the adjustment of American ideals to the standards of civilization. . . . Nationality and the instincts of national separatism now seem essential to the preservation of the political units of the world-state, precisely as a healthy individualism must be the basis of all enduring social fellowship. Yet it is clear that civilization is a larger, more ultimate term than nationality. Chauvinism is nowhere more repellent than in the things of the mind. It is difficult for some Americans to think internationally even in political affairs—to construe our national policy and duty in terms of obligation to civilization. Nevertheless the task must be faced, and we are slowly realizing it.

In the field of literature, likewise, Americanism is not a final word either of blame or praise. It is a word of useful characterization. Only American books, and not books written in English in America, can adequately represent our national contribution to the world's thinking and feeling. So argued Emerson and Whitman, long ago. But the younger of these two poets came to realize in his old age that the New World and the Old World are fundamentally one. The literature of the New World will inevitably have an accent of its own, but it must speak the mother-language of civilization, share in its culture, accept its discipline. . . .

If Longfellow and his friends had been nothing more than translators and diffusers of European culture, their task would have been justified. They kept the ideals of civilization from perishing in this new soil. Through those eastern windows came in, and still comes in, the sunlight to illumine the American spirit. To decry the literatures of the Orient and of Greece and Rome as something now outgrown by America, is simply to close the eastern windows, to narrow our conception of civilization to merely national and contemporaneous terms. It is as provincial to attempt this restriction in literature as it would be in world politics. We must have all the windows open in our American writing, free access to ideas, knowledge of universal standards, perception of universal law. —From "The American Spirit in Literature," by BLISS PERRY. (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

Beachcomber

This sandy spot is where we can be free
As shore-birds; here alone the restless sea,
Beating the rocks, is tethered by the tide.
But we belong neither to wave nor wide
Rise of the headland sloping at our shoulder.
So, when the dusk-wind blows and mists are colder
Than the warm haze of noon, we can go down
To mingle with the harbor-lights of town,
Or listen to the muffled breakers comb,
Or watch the sturdy fishing-fleet come home.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

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Intimate Message: Washington

Latin America Swings Into Line ..... *By Joseph G. Harrison*

While the fortunes of democracy continue to swing precariously in Europe, they have taken a decided turn for the better in the New World, most particularly in Latin America. The past few weeks have brought this home with considerable force to the State Department, which is now receiving virtually unparalleled co-operation from the 20 Pan American republics in its efforts to mobilize New World resources and opinion against the Rome-Berlin Axis.

Actually, the basis for this co-operation was laid during the Pan American conferences of the past few years, above all at the conference held in Havana nearly a year ago. However, hesitancy on the part of certain Latin American countries about offending Berlin and Rome sometimes made it seem as if a definite New World policy for or against Britain and its Allies was out of the question. Furthermore, Latin American doubts as to the United States's willingness and ability either to render effective aid to the democracies or to protect the Western Hemisphere tended to play into German-Italian hands.

Pan American diplomatic circles here agree that this period is definitely over. Not only does Latin American opinion give evidence of supporting the present course of the United States, but several of the countries south of the Rio Grande have themselves taken the initiative in proposing measures which will be helpful both to this country and to the Allies.

Uruguay Revives World War Policy

Outstanding among such instances is that of the Uruguayan Foreign Minister, who recently stated that if any American nation entered the war his country would not treat it as a belligerent but would accord it all the rights given a neutral. The Uruguayan Foreign Minister also proposed that other American nations adopt a similar policy. Since the United States is the only New World nation which appears at all likely to become a belligerent, the proposal is obviously designed to benefit this country.

It is interesting to recall that Uruguay adopted the same policy during the World War and that a number of other Latin American nations followed its lead.

Further evidence of co-operation is the apparent willingness of most, if not all, of the Latin American Governments to agree to an American suggestion that they refuse visas to the German and Italian consular agents who have been ordered expelled from the United States. During the first year and a half of the war Axis threats and cajolery succeeded in making most Latin American governments hesitate to take any steps to rid their countries of Axis agents.

Pan American diplomats here believe the decided swing in favor of greater collaboration with the United States in behalf of embattled democracy on the part of their countries stems directly from America's increasingly stiff stand against Germany. The expulsion of the German and Italian agents, the establishment of the Atlantic Patrol, the transferral of warcraft from the Pacific to the Atlantic, the President's warning that this country will not stand for another Robin Moor incident and the rising tempo of America's war production are all cited as reasons why Latin American governments now feel freer to demonstrate their sympathy for the democratic cause.

Latin American People "Leftist"

Many Americans have presumed that because Communism is anathema to Roman Catholic Latin America, the effect of Germany's assault on Russia would be to diminish Latin American opposition to Naziism. However, it is believed here that the reverse will be the case. Despite the fact that a majority of South and Central American governments ban Communism, the Latin American masses have shown themselves surprisingly "Leftist" on a number of occasions and have never shown an antipathy to the Soviet Union equal to that of their governments.

While holding no brief for Moscow, many Latin American statesmen are viewing the German attack as the final proof that there is no limit to Berlin's ambition and that it would be impossible for Latin America to reap any deep or lasting benefit from a German victory, despite German statements that a post-war Europe would take all that Latin America could export.

Space permitting, many other reasons for Latin America's increasingly co-operative attitude could be cited. But at today's writing the three principal reasons appear to be Latin America's own love of democratic freedom, a healthy respect for the United States's growing military power and a realization that if Adolf Hitler is not stopped now, their turn will come.

The Country Speaks: New England

Who Will Grow the Crops? ..... *By John Bond*

I had heard that the draft and humming defense industries were creating a problem for the New England farmer. But it wasn't until I talked with our egg man that I realized how acute the farm labor shortage has become.

Now Mr. Bigelow was never one to complain. Yet last Saturday when I asked how things were going, he replied that business was all right but he was working pretty hard.

"Well," I jollied him, "nobody ever accused a Yankee farmer of having an easy life."

He modestly agreed and added that since his hired man went to work in a factory he had been working about 17 hours a day—from 5 in the morning until 10 or later at night. That is a long day for any man to work in these times of 40-hour weeks. Furthermore, if Mr. Bigelow were a factory worker he would have been retired years ago.

New England, with its large industrial concentration, is one of the most seriously affected agricultural regions in the country and the problem that confronts Mr. Bigelow faces many other farmers.

Indications are that the Selective Service Act is responsible for about one third of the decline in available farm labor and, according to draft officials, the farmers themselves are partly to blame.

Defending Massachusetts draft boards on this score William Casey, State Commissioner of Agriculture, said recently:

"Many farm boys are in the Army and it is not altogether the fault of the draft officials. Parents of many of these boys did not ask for deferment because of the fear that the word 'slacker' would be applied to their sons. . . . I feel it is the duty of every farmer who is depending on men within the draft age to ask deferment for his sons as well as his key men, because food production is as essential as other defense activities."

In Vermont, where a conference was held this month to discuss the employment situation in agriculture, the State Director of Selective Service said his board had deferred 261 men of a total of 779 thus far because they were engaged in farming. A survey is under way in that State to ascertain the labor needs in both industry and agriculture.

The Massachusetts State College Agricultural Extension Service recently sent a questionnaire to representative farmers in the State and 163, employing 900 men, returned them. Seventy-eight of these farmers reported they had lost 160 workers during the months of April and May alone. Of these, 115 went to industry, 12 were taken by military service, and 33 went to work on other farms. It was noted that 149 of the hired men on these farms are of draft age and may be subject to military service.

More than half of the farmers who lost workers reported they have not been able to replace them. The majority said that even when they are able to get replacements the new men are not as efficient.

One of the most serious developments was disclosed when only 49 reported they were able to hire seasonal or day help.

In an effort to ease the situation, the Massachusetts State Employment Service recently registered all high-school boys in the State who are willing to work on farms. Over 5,500 registered. Farmers are being urged to make their labor needs known.

As a Boston paper pointed out editorially: "No youngster should make the mistake of thinking he will get rich on a farm. But if he is ambitious to build his muscles, to learn something of the wonders of nature, and to make new friends, he will find two or three months on the farm a rewarding vacation."

The Yankee farmers are meeting the labor situation in various ways. Some have reduced farm operations—a method not to be encouraged when the Government is urging more production of beef, poultry, hogs, and vegetables, not only for the Army and civilian consumption but for shipment abroad. Others have shifted to crops requiring less labor, and still others have bought new machinery.

Perhaps the growing severity of the farm problem will force a back-to-the-land movement. The graduating class at the Farm and Trades School on Thompson's Island in Boston Harbor was told the other day that the youth of the nation must turn in increasing numbers to agriculture and trades if America is to retain its place in the world.

"Wars are won as much by workers as warriors," J. Willard Hayden, graduation speaker, told the class. "No Army can march without sustenance. . . . The destiny of the world rests on the shoulders of the farmer."

To Change the Subject:

"I'll Take the High Road" ..... *By Millicent Taylor*

A broad new motor road linking the Big City with the outskirts of five or more neighboring towns cut a white swath straight out across country, up and down over ragged fields and wooded hollows; and I shifted my daily route from the devious one that had taken me through residential side streets of intervening towns, to the new utilitarian short-cut through uninhabited open spaces. While the woods and fields were (and still are) beautiful, I missed the homes. But not for long.

Came into being a quaint little Cape Cod cottage here, another there; a group of small houses just off the highroad, a few larger ones in a new development. Passing them twice a day I watched them grow—foundations, frames, roofs, jolly little windows giving upon lovely country views for somebody, picket fences enclosing squares of tentative lawn, then almost before one knew it ruffled curtains at the window, with Mother, Dad, Mary, and Sonny out inspecting a newly arrived lawn-swing or a rose bush just coming into bloom.

New Fields Opened

It is one of the happier experiences of life, this watching modest little garden-homes take form, become individual, and cluster to make another neighborhood of families. Each rooftree, one knows, shelters new experiences . . . often the first home-owning adventures of a young family. Eager householders awaken to an awareness of unexplored fields such as home furnishing as an art, garden making as landscape design, the responsibility of land-owning citizens to a voting community.

The "little place" is theirs, and challenges each member of the family to unforeseen growth—from Dad who surprises himself by preferring evenings at home at the new tool-bench, and Johnnie with his first home chore of mowing the lawn, to small Betty with the thrill of a little neighbor for playmate and a yard of her own to play in.

I often think of a reply of a friend of mine, upon hearing someone bemoan that a region was being built up. She returned: "But think of all the gardens they will make!"

And they do. Along the road as I pass, I see Mother, Dad, and the children out working in them. Flowers in abundance are abloom where so short a while ago there were none. Roses splash color and fragrance over white picket fences, flowering crabapple and pink magnolia accent wee lawns, marigolds and purple asters flank welcoming doorways. And how often, too, are there neat rows of radishes somewhere "out back" implemented by a few tall bean poles.

Neighborhood of Friends

But there is garden making of another sort as well. Young families living new experiences are making new friends and learning to pull together. Parent groups are being formed to support schools; community projects get under way; men who run to the corner to catch the same bus encourage each other through expressing mutual interest and respect. The roots of this sort of garden go deep. Flowering is normal and continuous.

These people have a stake in America. They are a neighborhood, one more neighborhood of the peace-loving, law-abiding people who make up the backbone of any country. Belonging to it in a very real way, seeking wholesome surroundings for their children, they care perhaps as never before what happens to the United States. In its abundance of this kind of simple home life a country is rich. Attractive, inexpensive homes and gardens, millions of them, grouped into friendly neighborhoods, are foundation material essential to national stability.

So, as I speed along the straight broad highroad that has vastly shortened my driving time to and from the Big City, I like to send silent neighborly greetings to the homemakers and garden makers who live behind their prim picket fences and who light my passing on a winter evening with a cosy family-glow from their modest living-room windows.

The Changing Labor Front Provides Many Surprises

But Red-Nazi war, Ford accord, and stronger U. S. stand point to industrial peace.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

War between Communist Russia and Nazi Germany, the agreement of Ford and Bethlehem to deal with organized labor, and the Administration's final "crack-down" on intransigent unions which defy the National Defense Labor Mediation Board have all combined recently to produce a new approach to labor questions in the national emergency.

How far it will go toward industrial harmony is anybody's guess, but observers are hopeful that the joint result of the different and in some way incongruous circumstances will be toward labor peace, particularly as every day drives home a deeper sense of national emergency on employers and workers alike.

Germany's invasion of Russia has produced one of those overnight revulsions of the Communist "Party line" in the United States which has no connection with logic. From attacking the "capitalist war" the local Party is now urging every means in America's industrial power to aid the Soviet. Where strikes and strained factory relations were the avowed goal in the past, American Communists for the moment at least are urging full industrial co-operation. Conservative labor leaders are grimly declaring that they expect the "bolos" to demand the 12-hour day and half pay on defense work.

Communism in America

American Communism is less rational and possibly more ardent than its supposed prototype in Russia. Outsiders find its tortured logic impossible to follow and American Communists are more like religious mystics than rational beings. How far this change of front will really affect American strikes remains to be seen. While Communists have undoubtedly been trouble-makers, many observers believe, that the real cause of some defense flare-ups lie deeper and that Communists have been able to operate where other controversies existed.

The Ford settlement in turn is one of the most sweeping events in the whole range of American labor history. It defies many past utterances of Henry Ford himself, and of his two major spokesmen on labor matters, Harry Bennett and I. A. Capizzi. The fact that the settlement is accompanied by a generous statement by Edsel Ford indicates that in this field the famous manufacturer may have abdicated to his son, who has always been considered open-minded on labor matters.

Another major circumstance has been the National Labor Relations Board, which was slowly closing in its cases on the Ford Company. Its finding against the company in the Dearborn case was upheld by the Supreme Court, and a Circuit Court has just upheld the Board's Dallas case against the company.

Other Court Actions

The Ford Company faced the uncomfortable prospect of seeing similar strong cases brought against it, originating at Buffalo, N. Y., Richmond, Va., and Long Beach, Calif., St. Louis, Mo., Kansas City, Mo., Edgewater, N. J., and Detroit, at a time of national emergency.

The Ford Company was in a difficult position in the face of these cases and the overwhelming recent election victory of the Congress of Industrial Organizations at Detroit. The times demanded conciliation and peace with one of the most sweeping gestures in labor history. The Ford Company has now given the C. I. O. all that it asked for and, apparently, some things that it forgot to ask for. The wage check-off, for instance, granted by Edsel Ford will presumably now become standard among other automobile companies, whatever may be the wisdom of letting the employer collect union dues out of the pay-envelopes.

Indeed the dozen or more new labor provisions are as far-reaching as though some professor of sociology, of the most advanced persuasion, had stepped into the breach and declared that the only way of winning labor's support and boosting its morale in the situation prevailing was to go the whole way.

No Halfway Measures

Edsel Ford's comment that "no halfway measures will be effective" follows this reasoning. Whether the union will be wise and well-disciplined enough to rise to the gesture remains to be seen. Observers are hopeful of peace.

A twin objective of labor has been to crack the hitherto impregnable anti-union Bethlehem Steel Corporation. This now has more than $1,000,000,000 in defense contracts. Labor's drive now seems to be under way. Latest development is the decision of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding subsidiary here to abide by the National Defense Labor Mediation Board's recommendation that it sign the Pacific Coast master contract. This is already having a profound influence in the shipyard strike in the west.

Fourth element in labor's new position is the long-delayed decision of the New Deal to crack down on unions which defy the Mediation Board's recommendations. Few recent actions of the Roosevelt Administration have brought more widespread acclamation than its resolute action in the North American aviation strike.

It should be noted that Mr. Roosevelt was supported in this stand by the majority of labor leaders themselves, including C. I. O. leader, Philip Murray, although John L. Lewis maintained a moody silence, and the Communist press—not having yet undergone its subsequent correction in party line—frothed at the use of troops.

It is also to be noted that this firm action does not commit the Administration to outlawing all strikes: where it takes its stand is that after strikes or disputes in defense industries have gone to the Mediation Board, the Board's services must be respected, and its offices accepted in good faith.

Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

When Ford Signed With the C. I. O.

Above: Ford workers at Detroit cheer the news of the signing of a contract between the Ford Company and the United Auto Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Below: The signing of the contract, left to right: Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O.; Harry Bennett, Director of Personnel for the Ford Motor Company, and R. J. Thomas, Presid ent of the United Automobile Workers.

American Communists in 'Right About Face'

Borderlands of U.S.S.R.—Stories, Pictures—Page 6

Daily Worker

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

Weather
Local—Partly cloudy and continued warm today. Eastern New York—Increasing cloudiness followed by showers and continued warm. New Jersey—Fair and continued warm.

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'WILL CRUSH FOE,' MOLOTOV SAYS, CALLS NAZI WAR A WANTON ACT

Support the USSR in Its Fight Against Nazi War

Statement of the Communist Party:

The following is the full text of the statement issued by the Communist Party last night on the Nazi war against the Soviet Union. The statement, signed by William Z. Foster, Chairman and Robert Minor, Acting Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, summons the American people to give their support to the fight of the Soviet Union in its defense against the wanton aggression of the Nazi regime.

The text follows:

THE armed assault by German fascism and its satellites against the Soviet Union is an unprovoked criminal attack upon the greatest champion of peace, freedom and national independence—the land of Social-

States Friendli

should strive for active friendship and fraternal solidarity with the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Down with the criminal war of German fascism against the Soviet Union.

For full support and cooperation with the Soviet Union in its struggle against Hitlerism!

Against all those reactionaries of every stripe who seek in any manner to aid Hitler's attack against the Soviet Union.

For a peoples peace based upon the liberation and independence of all nations.

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, *Chairman, Communist Party, U. S. A.*
ROBERT MINOR, *Acting Secretary,*

The Communist Daily Shows How Pro-Nazi Reds Turned Anti-Nazi When Germany Attacked Russia

New Films in Boston—Pop Concert—Week-End Radio Prospects

Marx Brothers in Comedy; Garfield in Movie Drama

Three of the Marx Brothers—Groucho, still wearing his burnt-cork moustache; Chico, playing the piano with emphasis on his right index finger, and Harpo, turning his attention to the harp during the moments when he is not engaged in pantomimic antics—are up to a new set of capers at the State and Orpheum in "The Big Store." The film follows the general pattern of their previous screen excursions, but this time there is more music than usual and the mood seems more that of musical comedy than straight-away farce. It is an amusing film, with some stretches that tend to sag, but with one of the funniest chases for a conclusion that has come their way in recent seasons.

The gags are more important than the story. For a framework on which to place their various adventures there is something about a department store which has come into the possession of a rising young tenor (Tony Martin). He hopes to sell the business and use the money to establish a school of music. But some rascals have managed to edge their way into the business and they are afraid that an examination of the books would disclose their irregularities. They are willing to go to any lengths to thwart the new heir. So Groucho is hired as a detective to protect the young man. Chico makes himself a self-appointed bodyguard. And Harpo trails along to add to the confusions.

Much is made of the strangely equipped office which serves as Groucho's headquarters. With the aid of Harpo he is able to provide a breakfast, impress a visitor with an amazing display of activity, and when he is hired, jump into a waiting automobile of unmistakably ancient pattern. In the course of his professional duties he manages to win the heart of an heiress, engages in a bit of song-and-dance with the salesgirls, and, in company with Chico and Harpo lopes around the store, confusing the customers with folding-bed hocus-pocus, jumping in and out of elevators, and winding up with a wild pursuit on roller skates and bicycles, one of which eventually turns into a monocycle.

The three Marxes carry the major share of the assignments, but Mr. Martin does a good bit of singing, and Virginia Grey, Margaret Dumont and Douglas Dumbrille are among the more conspicuous members of the supporting cast.

The second feature, "They Dare Not Love," is an anti-Nazi melodrama with a cast that includes George Brent, Martha Scott, Paul Lukas, Egon Brecher, and Roman Bohnen.

★ ★ ★

'Out of the Fog'

Irwin Shaw's play, "The Gentle People" is the source from which Warners have drawn "Out of the Fog," now on the screen at the Metropolitan. The film is one that combines a measure of sentiment and atmospheric artificialities with some grimly realistic details of underworld activity along the waterfront. The combination does not seem to mix too well. One mood tends to break the other.

The narrative deals with a pair of quiet elderly men who offset the drabness of their daily routine by going out in their boat in Sheepshead Bay until a petty racketeer demands that they pay him weekly for "protection." Not content with that, he pays suit to the daughter of one of the men. The two victims, balked in their one effort to secure redress from the law, become so desperate that they plan to murder the racketeer. But by a combination of circumstances and a twist of the scenario he is drowned without their putting the plot into effect. There is a police investigation, but their connection with the fatality is not discovered. The conclusion seems to leave several loose threads.

John Garfield gives one of his sharply delineated characterizations as the racketeer. It is not a sympathetic role but it is ably done. Ida Lupino as the daughter who was attracted to the young man, conveys a sense of intensity and suggests the softer side of the girl's nature. Thomas Mitchell and John Qualen are the two victims of the racketeer, and Eddie Albert, is the suitor whom the girl discarded. There are some episodes in the comic vein, intended to lighten the harshness of the surroundings, and some of the dialogue has a stylized quality, presumably aimed in the same direction.

"West Point Widow," the other feature, is about the complicated affairs of a nurse who had been secretly married to a West Point cadet. Anne Shirley, Richard Carlson, and Richard Denning head the cast.

E. F. M.

Tonight at the Pops

Children's Night

"Marche Militaire" ..... Schubert
Waltz, "Briar Rose," from "The Sleeping Beauty" ..... Tchaikovsky
Toy Symphony ..... Haydn
Iron Works ..... Mossolov
Overture to "William Tell" ..... Rossini
"The Animals' Carnival," Grand Zoological Fantasia ..... Saint-Saëns
Piano: Jesus Maria Sanroma-Leo Litwin
Variations on "Pop Goes the Weasel," ..... Cailliet
"Yankee Doodle Went to Town" ... Gould
"Cruiser Harvard," March ..... Strube

In the Summer Theaters

Plays scheduled for next week in the summer theaters include the following. Except where noted otherwise, performances begin Monday.

Massachusetts

Chatham — Monomoy Theater, "Goodbye Again," Wednesday, matinee Thursday.

Dennis—Cape Playhouse, Charles Butterworth in "George Washington Slept Here," matinees Wednesday and Friday.

Fitchburg—Lake Whalom Theater, "George Washington Slept Here," matinee Wednesday.

Framingham Center — Village Hall Players, "Home Chat," Tuesday.

Gloucester—Gloucester School of the Theater, Shaw's "Saint Joan," Friday and Saturday, July 4 and 5.

Gloucester—Bass Rocks Theater, Ramon Novarro in "Tovarich," matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Holyoke—Valley Players at Mt. Park Casino, "Here Today."

Marblehead—North Shore Players at Marblehead High School, Mary Boland in "Meet the Wife," matinee Wednesday.

Provincetown—Artists' Theater, "East Lynne," Monday through Wednesday; "The Emperor Jones," Thursday through Saturday.

Sandwich — Sandwich Players, Philip Barry's "Spring Dance," July 4-12.

Stockbridge — Berkshire Playhouse, Ruth Chatterton in "Tomorrow and Tomorrow," matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Westboro — Town Hall Playhouse, Beverly Robert and John Craven in "The Philadelphia Story," matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Maine

Ogunquit—Ogunquit Playhouse, Betty Furness in "Something Gay," matinee Friday.

Skowhegan—Lakewood Players in "The Night Before Christmas," matinees Friday and Saturday.

Kennebunkport — Garrick Players, "French Without Tears," Tuesday.

New Hampshire

Keene—Keene Summer Theater—"George Washington Slept Here," matinee Wednesday.

New London — New London Players, Barn Playhouse, George Kelly's "Reflected Glory," Wednesday, no performance July 4.

Peterborough — Peterborough Players, "Out of the Frying Pan," Wednesday.

Vermont

Weston — Weston Playhouse, "What a Life," July 4, 5, 6.

Connecticut

Branford — Montowese Playhouse, "Broadway, 1941," Tuesday.

Canton — Canton Showshop, "Springtime for Henry."

Clinton — Clinton Playhouse, "Helen," musical.

East Hampton—Drama Festival, "Accent on Youth."

Guilford — Chapel Playhouse, Fay Wray in "There's Always Juliet," June 28 through July 5.

Ivoryton — Ivoryton Playhouse, "Out of the Frying Pan."

Litchfield—Apple Orchard Theater, "George Washington Slept Here," June 28 through July 5.

Ridgefield — Chekhov Theater Studio, student group in "Ethan Frome," June 28 and 29.

Suffield — Band Box Theater, "The Man from Cairo."

New Milford—Theater-in-the-Dale, "The Ghost Train," Wednesday.

Westport—The Country Playhouse, Tallulah Bankhead in "Her Cardboard Lover."

Final Week Of the Pops

The Pop Concerts will continue through Thursday night, July 3, when the season will end. Arthur Fiedler and the Pops orchestra of 80 Symphony players announce programs with a wide range. Mendelssohn's Piano Concerto in G minor Sunday night will bring the last appearance of the season of Jesús María Sanromá as soloist. The concert of Wednesday, July 2, will mark the Pops debut of the pianist, Helen Zoe Duncan. Leo Litwin will be the soloist on the closing night, appearing in Gershwin's Rhapsody in Blue. Monday Paul Cherkassky will appear as the last guest conductor of the season, featuring the second and less known "Peer Gynt" Suite of Grieg. The programs follow:

Sunday, June 29, at 8:30

"Calling All Workers," March ..... Eric Coates
Third Movement from the Symphony No. 4 ..... Tchaikovsky
Ave Maria ..... Bach-Gounod
"Peer Gynt" Suite ..... Grieg
Prelude to "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Piano Concerto No. 1 in G minor ..... Mendelssohn
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá
"Wine, Woman and Song," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Fugato on a Well-Known Theme ..... McBride
American Fantasy ..... Herbert

Monday, June 30, at 8:30

Paul Sherkassky, Conducting
Introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Overture to "Phèdre" ..... Massenet
Prelude to "Khovanstchina" ..... Moussorgsky
"Peer Gynt" Suite, No. 2 ..... Grieg
"Nutcracker," Ballet Suite ..... Tchaikovsky
Andante Cantabile from String Quartet, Op. 11 ..... Tchaikovsky
"Romeo and Juliet," Overture-Fantasia ..... Tchaikovsky
"Southern Roses," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Pavane from the American Symphonette ..... Morton Gould
Russian Sailors' Dance, from "The Red Poppy" ..... Glière

Tuesday, July 1, at 8:30

Wedding March from "Le Coq d'Or" ..... Rimsky-Korsakov
Overture to "Oberon" ..... Weber
"Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes" ..... Arranged by Pochon
Bacchanale from "Samson and Delilah" ..... Saint-Saëns
"Divertissement" ..... Ibert
"The Flight of the Bumblebee" ..... Rimsky-Korsakov
Finale, Fourth Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky
Austrian Peasant Dances ..... Schönherr
"Amapola" ..... Lacalle
"Strike up the Band" ..... Gershwin

Wednesday, July 2, at 8:30

March, "Pomp and Circumstance" ... Elgar
Overture to "The Barber of Seville" ..... Paisiello
Minuet of "The Will-o'-the-Wisps," from "The Damnation of Faust" ..... Berlioz
Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg" ..... Wagner
Piano Concerto in D major ..... Haydn
Soloist: Helen Zoe Duncan
Bolero ..... Ravel
"Invitation to the Dance" ... Weber-Berlioz
"Bach Goes to Town" ... Alec Templeton
"Thunder and Lightning," Polka ... Strauss

Thursday, July 3, at 8:30

March, "On the Esplanade" ..... Bodge
Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
Entrance of the Little Fauns ..... Pierné
Ballet Music from "Faust" ..... Gounod
Prayer of Thanksgiving, Old Dutch Hymn ..... Valerius
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Leo Litwin
"Estudiantina," Waltzes ..... Waldteufel
"Hora Staccato" ..... Dinicu-Heifetz
"Knightsbridge," March ..... Eric Coates

Baukhage, NBC News Commentator
Heard daily on the National Farm and Home Hour, WBZ, 12:30.

C. P. E. Bach at the Pops

By way of quiet interlude, the Symphony Hall Pops, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, preesnted a concerto for harpsichord and orchestra by C. P. E. Bach last evening, with Erwin Bodky as soloist. In the midst of a program of old-time favorites, latter-day hits, and experiments of the moment, this piece, extremely modest in its pretensions to sonority and lacking any means or mechanism for the exploitation of a star, provided a rare and surprising pleasure and evidently caused general gratification to the popular audience.

Somehow the work escaped the imputation of being "classical," in spite of its being a historic document and notwithstanding the performance of its solo part on an instrument that quaintly reproduces the thin-sounding keyboard job of a couple of centuries ago. Indeed, the style of the music and the moods of it fitted the Pops perfectly. Nothing could be more light and graceful than the melodies of this Bach of three first initials, nothing could be livelier in feeling than the allegro movement wherewith the show begins, nothing more tearfully sentimental than the largo, and nothing more frank, pointed, and concise than the finale. The whole outline agreed as well with the temperament of today as ever it could have with that of its own time.

As for Mr. Bodky, he must be a musical scholar and an enthusiastic delver into ancient scores. But he is no pedant. He is a practical artist, as must have been the person who first undertook interpretation of the concerto long ago. He plays not to instruct, nor even to recall the past and evoke a period picture. He plays to entertain. He is right down to date, both in expression and in manner of execution.

A quiet interlude, yes; though nothing old-fashioned about it. For contrast with the delicate-voiced harpsichord, there was the orchestra, not greatly reduced in size—perhaps a gruff viola or two less than would be wanted for a concerto by Mozart in which a piano is concerned. A capital idea all around, and perhaps one that only first-class musicians had better venture on with a June-night assemblage of listeners.

W. P. T.

Erwin Bodky
Harpsichord soloist at the Pops

On the Stage

Helen Howe, the diseuse, who played last summer in "Kind Lady" with Grace George at Marblehead, will be seen this summer at the Bass Rocks Theater, Gloucester, in "Another Language," starring Elissa Landi, and in "The Philadelphia Story," in which Diana Barrymore and Eric Linden will have the leading roles.

★ ★ ★

The North Shore Players at Marblehead report that subscriptions for the coming season, the third there, are running 25 per cent ahead of last year.

★ ★ ★

In New York, "Native Son" is announced to close Saturday night. The play is expected to tour in the autumn.

Holiday at Fogg Museum

The Fogg Museum at Harvard will be closed next week from Thursday afternoon, July 3, at 4 o'clock until Monday morning, July 7, at 9 o'clock.

Elman Responds to Defense; Farewell Planned for Hughes

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Mischa Elman, violinist, infrequently heard on the air, is scheduled to radiocast tonight for the cause of national defense. Air versions of a recent popular Broadway play and an old Valentino film are also scheduled.

National defense is also responsible for the premiere of a new show highlighting the history of units in the military forces in the week end. The premieres of an experimental radio theater and a new comedy program are also set for the period.

A late Sunday evening feature will provide three hours of film, theater and radio stars in entertainment for the United Service Organizations. Freedom of the seas and the question of whether America should have a unified air force are to be taken up by Sunday forums.

Scheduled on the Music Hall program is a young pianist of mature ability, Sondra Bianca. For another event, music written by Raymond Gram Swing will be played; for another, a winner of this year's opera auditions takes part in a network hour. For still another, and on another network, Walt Whitman's "I Hear America Singing" will be presented.

More to mention, speeches for the defense bond drive will come in for time, and so will addresses from the National Education Association convention in Boston. Furthermore, speeches originating at the CBS luncheon to Latin American educators, a talk by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, and a program honoring the career of Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes are listed.

Tonight

Mischa Elman, violinist, to be soloist with 100-piece New York WPA Symphony Orchestra in special "Music and National Defense" program; Dvorak's Slavonic Dance, No. 15, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Flight of the Bumblebee," scheduled by Mr. Elman; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

"Old Ranger" to relate tale of Sam Kee, Chinese cook, who loaned the United States $10,000 back in the eighties; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Milton Berle to play role of "shoestring" producer, Gordon Miller, in comedy, "Room Service"; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Tyrone Power to do air version of film role in Ibanez's "Blood and Sand"; CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

First Piano Quartet to play George Wehner's "Song of the Brook," an eight-hand arrangement written for it; also Chopin's "Minute Waltz" and Enesco's Rumanian Rhapsody; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:30.

Alfred Hitchcock, English film director, to be guest of "Information Please" panel; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

Saturday

Clifford Herzer and Jascha Zayde, pianists, to be heard in as soloists in Mozart's Concerto for Two Pianos and Orchestra, with Columbia Concert Orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Dean Dixon, young New York Negro conductor, to direct second concert with NBC Symphony Orchestra in program of Weber's Overture to "Oberon," Haydn's Symphony No. 88, in G major, Bach's "Arioso," and the radio premiere of Norman Poio's "Sinfonietta"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Charley Stookey to take his farm listeners aboard Mississippi River federally-owned barge at St. Louis, Mo., with description of commerce done by this line; CBS-WEEI, 12 noon.

Representative Sam Rayburn, Texas, Speaker of the House; Senator Arthur Capper, Kansas; Representative John W. McCormack, Massachusetts.; Representative Daniel A. Reed, New York, to participate in round table discussion of Defense Savings bonds and stamps; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Sunday

"The Spirit of '41" defense feature, designed to bring listeners first-hand information about the fighting units of the United States forces; opening program to dramatize history of Army Engineering Corps, with special relay from Fort Benning, Ga.; CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

"Young Ideas," an experimental radio theater run by the non-professional employees of Station KNX, CBS studios in Hollywood; True Boardman's "Summer Evening" and Ray Erlenborn's "The Dude and the Desperado," two original stories, to be heard in opener; CBS-WEEI, 5.

Deanna Durbin, Charles Boyer, Rudy Vallee, Ann Sheridan, Clark Gable, Dick Powell, Frances Langford, Jack Benny, John Barrymore, Connie Boswell are among score of screen and radio stars to participate in giant three-hour United States Service Organizations program for the military forces; Charles Vanda, CBS west coast producer, to produce feature, also to use 15 soldiers and sailors as masters-of-ceremonies; CBS-WEEI, 11:30.

Dr. James Rowland Angell, NBC public service counsellor, to speak on "Radio as a Safeguard of Freedom in National Defense," from opening day session of the national convention of the National Education Association, in Boston; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30 a. m.; also three Boston clergymen to discuss, "The School and the Crisis"; CBS-WEEI, 2:35.

Joseph Hergesheimer, American novelist, to participate in "Invitation to Learning" panel talk on Benvenuto Cellini's "Autobiography"; CBS-WEEI, 2.

University of Chicago Round Table to discuss "Freedom of the Seas" and current problems concerning theory; NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

"Would a Unified Air Force Give America Better Defense?" to be argued, pro, by Representatives Jennings Randolph, West Virginia, and Frank C. Osmers, New Jersey, both of whom have bills in the House; con, by Representative Melvin J. Maas, Minnesota, and Richard P. Gale, Minnesota, in American Forum; MBS-WAAB, 8.

Dr. Charles M. Courboin, organist, to play Saint-Saens's "The Swan," Dubois's "Hosannah," Guilmant's Allegro in B minor and Bach's Prelude and Fugue in D Major; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:05 a. m.

Music Hall concert to feature Sondra Bianca, 10-year old pianist, playing first movement of Mozart's Concerto in D Minor, with orchestra; Anne Roselle to sing Handel's aria, "Vinti e L'Amor," and aria, "Voi Che Sapete"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

Frank Black to conduct German works—Hugo Kaun's "Three Bagatelles," and Richard Trunk's "Eine Kleine Serenade"—with NBC String Symphony; NBC-Red-WNAC, 2.

Portion of Raymond Gram Swing's "Fantasia Quasi Una Sonata," for violin and piano, Op. 6, to be played by Walter Eisenberg, violinist, and Harold Bogin, pianist; MBS-WAAB, 2:30.

Howard Barlow to conduct Mozart's Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro," the Entr'acte and Ballet Music from Schubert's "Rosamunde" and Richard Strauss's "Ein Heldenleben," with CBS Broadcasting Symphony; CBS-WEEI, 3.

Paul Robeson, Negro basso, to sing Bohm's "Calm as the Night" and spiritual, "Deep River," in first Sunday evening program of André Kostelanetz's Orchestra; Chopin-Brahms's Nocturne in D Major, by Albert Spalding, violinist; Strauss's "Voices of Spring," Lecuona's "Two Hearts That Pass in the Night" and Provost's "Intermezzo," by orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Mona Paulee, 1941 winner of the Metropolitan Auditions, to sing Wilson's "Carmena" and Molloy's "Love's Old Sweet Song," also duets—Lange's "The Flower Song in Symphony Swing," with Norman Ruvell, baritone, and Wald and Ross's "Garden of the Stars," in Summer Hour; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Portion of Vaughan Williams' "Charterhouse Suite" and Gustav Holst's "St. Paul Suite" scheduled by Alfred Wallenstein in his "Symphonic Strings" program; MBS-WAAB, 10:45.

Library of Congress's "Hidden History" to tell of work being done by Government to bring "Ghost Towns" of the nation back to life; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Historic highlights of the Associated Press to be told in NBC's "Behind the Mike"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 4:30.

Monday

"The Affairs of Tom, Dick and Harry," featuring comedy and song by vocal trio, with Bob Trendler's Orchestra, to replace "Pageant of Melody"; MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Addresses from special CBS luncheon to 45 Latin American educators, from New York; CBS-WEEI, 4:15.

American policy with regard to Soviet Russia to be reviewed in CBS "Report to the Nation," in first of its Monday evening programs; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, to be heard addressing National Conference of Governors, at Quincy, Mass.; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Pre-Revolutionary balloonist, Jean Pierre Blanchard, to be honored in "Cavalcade of America" program; NBC-Red-WBZ, 7:30.

Cary Grant and Myrna Loy to play in air version of film, "I Love You Again," de Mille hour; CBS-WEEI, 9.

"The Seed of Liberty" to honor work of Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, who is retiring July 1; Justices Roberts, Murphy and Frankfurter to be heard in program sponsored by National Conference of Christians and Jews; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Henry Hull to be voice of Walt Whitman, American poet, in pre-holiday performance of "I Hear America Singing," based on Whitman's poetry; also popular music of holiday vein, by soloists and orchestra; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Mercedes McCambridge
She has supporting role in "A Date With Judy," NBC-Red-WNAC, Tuesday, 10 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Symphony Hall—Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, Conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper, Barbara Stanwyck. 3, 5:45, 8:45. Short films. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:50. "The Round Up," Patricia Morison. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.

Fine Arts—"Streets of Sorrow," Greta Garbo. 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "Girl's Club." 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—"In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "A Very Young Lady." Jane Withers. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:30. "Information Please." 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50.

Kenmore—"Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:40. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 2:20, 5:20, 8:05.

Metropolitan—"Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley and Richard Carlson. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—"Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 11:30 a. m., 3:10, 6:45, 10:25. "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:35, 8:15.

Orpheum—"The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. and Tony Martin. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:20. "They Dare Not Love," George Brent and Martha Scott. 9:30 a. m., 12:30 3:15, 6:05, 9.

Paramount—"Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "The Round Up," Patricia Morison. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

RKO-Boston—"The Terror," Wilfred Lawson. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:25. "Mystery of Room 13." 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:30, 9:05. "Horroscopics." 11:55 a. m., 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15.

Scollay—"Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 1:40, 5:25, 10:10. "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh, Laurence Olivier. 11:30 a. m., 3:15, 8.

South Station Theater—"Invasion of England," "The Life of a Fighting Pilot," "The Swastika in Chile," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. and Tony Martin. 1:15, 4:15, 7:20, 10:20. "They Dare Not Love," George Brent and Martha Scott. 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 6, 9.

Strand—"Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "You're Not So Tough," with the Dead End Kids. Continuous from 1-11.

Telepix—"Can England Win?" "Syria." "Father Hubbard," oddities, cartoons and 30 minute news digest.

Tremont—"St. Louis," 9 a. m., 12:20, 4:10, 7:57, "Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn. 10:25 a. m., 2:05, 5:55, 9:45.

Trans-Lux—"Under Age," Nan Grey. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "U-Boat, 29." Conrad Veidt. 10:38 a. m., 1:05, 3:35, 6:05, 8:40.

Uptown—"Great American Broadcast," 3:35, 7:45. "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland, William Holden. 1:10, 5:15, 9:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. "Strange Alibi." 2 and 8. **Regent:** "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. "Bowery Boy." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "Land of Liberty." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "Mr. Dynamite," Lloyd Nolan and Irene Hervey. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Meet the Chump," Hugh Herbert. 1:45, 5, 8:15. "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 2:50, 6:05, 9:25.

Brookline Village: "Great Plane Robbery," Jack Holt. 1:50, 5:11, 8:15. "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 3:11, 6:15, 9:19.

Cleveland Circle: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur. 3, 6:20, 9:45. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "The Penalty," "They Met in Argentina." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Penny Serenade," Cary Grant and Irene Dunne. "Girl in the News." 2. Continuous, 7-11.

Strand: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy. 1:45. Evenings 6:45-11.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," George Murphy and Lucille Ball. "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. 2, 5:24, 8:48. "Father's Son," 4:21, 7:45.

Park: "Come Live With me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. "Ride On Vaquero." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Pot o' Gold." James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "That Night in Rio," Don Ameche and Alice Faye. 2:30, 8:15. "Keeping Company." Frank Morgan. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Adolescence." "Behind the News." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Strange Alibi." 1:30, 4:51, 8:12. "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 2:38, 5:59, 9:20.

Mystic: "Scattergood Baines." 2, 7, 10. "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 3:10, 8:15.

Maplewood: "Road to Zanzibar," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby and Dorothy Lamour. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 7:30.

Orpheum: "Bad Man," Wallace Beery. "Lucky Devils." 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Double Date." 1:55, 7, 10. "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye, Jack Oakie and Cesar Romero. 4:30, 9:40.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Strange Alibi." 1:45 and 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard. "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy. 1:30 and 7:20.

Medford: "The Great Lie." Bette Davis. 2:20, 8:15. "The Knockout." Arthur Kennedy. 4, 6:40, 10:05.

Garland: "Murder Among Friends." 1:30

MELROSE—Melrose: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Love Crazy." William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:35, 9:35. "Reaching for the Sun." 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart, "Las Vegas Nights." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Love Crazy." William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Repent at Leisure," K. Taylor. "Paper Bullets."

Strand: "Men of Boys Town." Spencer Tracy. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Sis Hopkins." Judy Canova. "Reaching for the Sun." Joel McCrea. 2 and 8.

Revere: "Sis Hopkins." Judy Canova. "Reaching for the Sun." Joel McCrea. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-in-Theater: "Three Faces West." John Wayne and Sigrid Gurie. "Meet the Missus." Roscoe Karns. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE — Capitol and Ball Square: "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. "They Met in Argentina." 2 and 8.

Central: "The Bad Man." Wallace Beery. "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Virginia." Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Give Us Wings." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Maisie Was a Lady." Ann Sothern. "Scotland Yard." Nancy Kelly. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Blonde Inspiration." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Model Wife." Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective." Ralph Bellamy. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. "Road Show." Adolphe Menjou. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Blonde Inspiration." John Helton. 2:08, 8:08. "A Man Betrayed." John Wayne and Frances Dee. 3:36, 9:36.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Strange Alibi." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "That Night in Rio." Don Ameche, Alice Faye. "Sleepers West." Lloyd Nolan. 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Long Voyage Home." John Wayne and Thomas Mitchell. "Life With Henry," with the Aldrich Family. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Night in Rio." Alice Faye, Don Ameche. "Case of the Black Parrot." William Lundigan. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Penny Serenade." Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. "International Forum," with famous commentators.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Ziegfeld Girl." Judy Garland. "The Penalty." Lionel Barrymore. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Angels Over Broadway." John Barrymore. "The Great Lie." Bette Davis. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "That Night in Rio." Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 3:20, 8:05. "Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew. 2:15, 6:45, 9:45.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

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SUNDAY, JUNE 29
GOVERNOR'S NIGHT

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'MAN HUNT'

The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—June 27, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

*15

'Alice' and the Duchess Slip Off To the Zoo, to Seek Their Old Friends of Wonderland

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"Let's pretend," cried Millicent. "I'm Alice. You be the Duchess."

So everything was settled. But instead of popping down a large rabbit's hole under the hedge in the orderly way, to follow the White Rabbit who murmured to himself as he looked at his watch, "Oh dear, Oh dear! I shall be late," Alice dashed under the low bridge that leads to the Children's Zoo—that tender, little people's zoo that nestles under spreading trees in the very midst of New York's great Bronx Zoo. And the poor Duchess, who hadn't thought of drinking from the proper bottle to make her shrink, bent double to squeeze herself beneath it. And then almost had her crown knocked off because she came up too soon.

Alice—her long straight hair pasted against her head by the excitement and heat of the day, instead of streaming lightly out behind her after the way of the familiar pictures—rushed ahead.

"I see the White Rabbit," she called in high elation, as the Duchess straightened her crown and dashed reluctantly past the well full of kittens. She felt exactly like the Red Queen who explained to Alice, during the wanderings of Alice in Wonderland, "Now here, you see, it takes all the running you can do to keep the same pace. If you want to get somewhere else, you must run at least twice as fast as that!"

"Wait a bit, Alice," expostulated the Duchess, struggling to regain her poise. "Isn't that the Cheshire cat whose grin I see up there in the hornbeam tree?" And she pointed to the low-spreading branches of this generous old tree which seems to have taken to mothering the Children's Zoo.

Not the Cheshire Cat?

Alice poised like an undecided butterfly for a split second—just long enough to twist the freckles on her nose out of their usual placid shape.

"But it's got a body, Duchess," she objected politely, "and the grin didn't have a body, only a grin. Don't you remember, Duchess?" she pleaded.

"Then how can I 'Off with its head,' Alice, as I'm supposed to do?" retorted the Duchess. "I don't believe you've brought me to Alice's Wonderland at all." And she scowled belligerently.

"Yes," insisted Alice, shaking back her brown hair which really should have been corn color. "It's just got to be! We'll find everybody, I'm sure," she pleaded. "If you'll only come with me to look."

Turning into a Duchess and gathering up an "Alice" to take to the engaging "Little Children's Zoo" in the New York Bronx Zoo, so that you may have the perfect excuse for going yourself, isn't as easy as it sounds. Six-year-olds are not as plentiful in the mad careers of newspaper women as they ought to be, nor is remembering how to pretend you're a Duchess. But you can manage if you set yourself to it, particularly when you must have a child with you for credentials, or they just don't let you into this whimsical and charming storybook Zoo.

The Zoo superintendent confided to me later, as we sat on the edge of the Circus Ring, where the children are allowed to handle the creatures whose turn it is to be played with, that when fathers have to take care of the children, they invariably come gamboling along with them to this cuddly little Zoo. Here all their responsibilities (they think) will cease. Everything goes swimmingly while Papa takes them around once. Then Papa's through. He wants to go home, or to sit on a grown-up bench, or to see the snakes, or something that's not to be found in this charmed spot. But he reckons without sonny and sissy. They've just begun. And the howls and kickings, the turnings-into-jelly so you can't pick them up, and the amazing disappearances that take place as Papa chases down one side and the Zooperintendent's agile assistants finally collar them on the other, distract poor Papa. He's been to the Zoo and he knows it. But generally, in spite of a stern look and a wilted collar, he loves it. For back and back again he comes, freshly inspired, fiascoes forgotten.

Alice dashed up breathless. "Here he is," she cried, "the White Rabbit! And he's digging a hole!" Urgently I donned my Duchess disguise and obediently followed.

There he was, to be sure. Pink eyes and all. Evidently, however, he had just laid his watch and chain aside for a moment—and his waistcoat; because he was digging persistently beneath the small rocks that had been placed—just so he and his pals wouldn't be able to dig—around the grassy mound where he lived. All the careful planting done at the instance of Harry Sweeny, Jr., who is Assistant General Director of the Zoological Park and Aquarium, and who designed and executed the Children's Zoo, had long since been gently nibbled away. In the narrow doorway to their mound-like house three rabbits were in a huddle—another white one, a big rangy yellow fellow, and one of the salt and pepper variety. But nothing was being said, for they were all sound asleep. Only the ticklish wiggle of their noses and whiskers gave any inkling that they were having a pleasant time.

We Heard a Commotion

Suddenly we heard a commotion. Along towards us trotted a dignified gray goose. Abruptly his dignity slipped away. He skipped! And when his skipping wasn't fast enough, he spread out his great wings and flapped them. We blinked. We weren't doing anything. Then along came a relentless little boy, arms outspread, aching to close on the illusive "Tonky." They made for Alice and me. We stood rooted to the spot. Tonky slowed up, waddled close between us, and faced his pursuer. Tonky must have recognized that I was the Duchess, and that Alice was hoping for a chat with him. For he just as much as said to his tormentor, "They're my family," or maybe, "She's my mother—don't you dare come any farther." Anyway, it worked. Abner succumbed to the strident voice of his parent, "Make nice with the ducky, Abner, like I told you."

And Tonky, whose companion is named Honky, switched his hindquarters to and fro proudly—that is, if a goose may be said to have them; and gave a superior fling to his head.

"Tonky isn't in the book," Alice murmured a little sadly, "but he's nice just the same. Now let's find the Mock Turtle. He's down here," she shrilled over her shoulder, "next to the Guinea Pig Castle where the guinea pigs live. He's too big to get into the Castle. The guinea pigs can get right up into the tower and look out the windows. If I'd brought that bottle marked 'Drink Me,' I could shrink. Then I'd get into the Castle, too."

Her words drifted back to me above the din of laughs and cries of the other children. It was a din spicily mixed with bleats, quacks, meows, and the high-pitched squeals of the piglets—all at odd rhythms, like some modern symphony gone a bit madder than usual on this bright sunny June day.

But, someway, it lulled the Zoo creatures to sleep. The baby mule—or perhaps it was a baby donkey, but it looked just like a baby Missouri mule to me (who should know), knuckled down on his knees before my very eyes and toppled gently over on the straw, drifting off to sleep in the shade of his pot-bellied little mother who waggled her ears fondly in his direction.

Alice came back to clasp my hand firmly. "We've got to see the Mock Turtle," she persisted.

Like the Alice in the book, I found myself thinking, "I never was so ordered about before in my life; never!" But I meekly went.

So we came to the Mock Turtle, who, sure enough, looked at us with large eyes full of tears, but said nothing. I opened the book.

"This here young lady," I remarked to him, quoting the Gryphon, "she wants to know your history, she do." The (New York) Turtle, looking still sadder, remained silent. So again I read from the book:

"I'll tell it her," said the Mock Turtle in a deep hollow tone: sit down both of you, and don't speak a word till I've finished." I seated myself. Alice leaned dreamily on the little low picket fence that corralled the Mock Turtle and the Hare, listening. I started to read on from "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland":

"Once," said the Mock Turtle at last, with a deep sigh, "I was a real turtle."

The Let's-Pretend Alice at my side pulled my skirt. "Look at him," she said laconically. "He sticks his tongue out before every bite." I kept my finger in the book and turned regretfully to look at the real thing. Sure enough, he was eating lettuce, and had got right down to the nub. We watched, fascinated, as he maneuvered the unruly round morsel with his front foot and his mouth—and his important reddish pink tongue. Evidently turtles from Galapagos awake and live, while everybody else dozes off. Even the March Hare, who strangely enough in this Children's Zoo lived with the Tortoise, instead of spending his time with the Mad Hatter who poured treacle on the Dormouse's nose to keep him awake—even the March Hare was fast asleep. The Mock Turtle chewed so silently that he didn't waken him, which we thought was very nice, though Alice had wanted to exchange a few remarks with the March Hare, too, because he was always so full of bright ideas. Like putting the Dormouse headfirst into the teapot. It seemed too bad. But we determined to gather ourselves together and find the Walrus and the Carpenter.

We looked everywhere. Climbed up into the Noah's Ark, and saw the tray of cut-up apples, oranges, bananas, and milk, prepared for the creatures in Noah's Ark. My! but they live high. We saw the agile White Mice in the Hickory-dickory-dock Clock, running up and down, just as Mother Goose said they did. And two little three-weeks-old piglets, all pink and white, ballet-danced round on their toes as piglets always appear to do even when they're walking; and we saw them sup their supper out of bottles. It was all very entertaining. But there just wasn't any Walrus, "walking close at hand." No. No Walrus. None at all. But Alice knew where the Carpenter was.

"I've seen his house," she said very practically. "It's blue with a sign on it, 'Tools—Keep OUT!' I saw him get in. Let's wait."

There was nothing for it. We had to see the Carpenter! So we waited. And we waited.

"If he's in there, Alice, he's baked to a nice crisp brown by this time," I ventured. "I feel myself melting and running away outside here in the sun."

"But wait," she begged. "I saw him!"

Suddenly the little hand in mine tightened. "There he is," she shouted. "He must have got out the back door. And I bet he's going to eat that yellow chicken he's got in his hand, like he did the Oysters on the briny beach."

"Off with his head!" I cried in stentorian tones, falling back on my prerogative as a Duchess. I turned.

There was the Carpenter, a charming feminine carpenter—in workaday blue overalls, with a fluffy buff Cochin in her hands. It was Miss Ruth Dauchey, the Zooperintendent.

Alice trembled.

"Let's go, darling, before he starts on that chicken," I said as calmly as I could. "I wouldn't like to see him eat all those feathers, would you?"

"No," she declared stoutly. "Let's go home."

Alice Sees the Jabberwock

Then she remembered.

"But we haven't found the Jabberwock!"

"Oh, he's so big, he'd be outside—in the Zoo for grown-ups," I risked. "Maybe we'll see him on the way out. Let's try!"

Alice agreed. And she went with me, only glancing back once to see if the Carpenter had begun his feathery meal.

Our encounter with the Jabberwock was breathtaking. We stood watching some preening peacocks—when suddenly, from the very skies, something awful reached down and tried to snatch off Alice's hat. A very nice hat it was, with spring posies on it.

As Alice screamed and ran to me, clutching her hat, a kindly keeper explained suddenly, "It's just the giraffe, ma'am. He alwus tries to eat flowered hats."

Alice looked up. Her round eyes grew rounder than ever. She seized my arm excitedly as she gazed up and up at the incredible skyscraper beast with the long, polka-dotted neck, which was peering down from (it seemed to her) somewhere near the clouds.

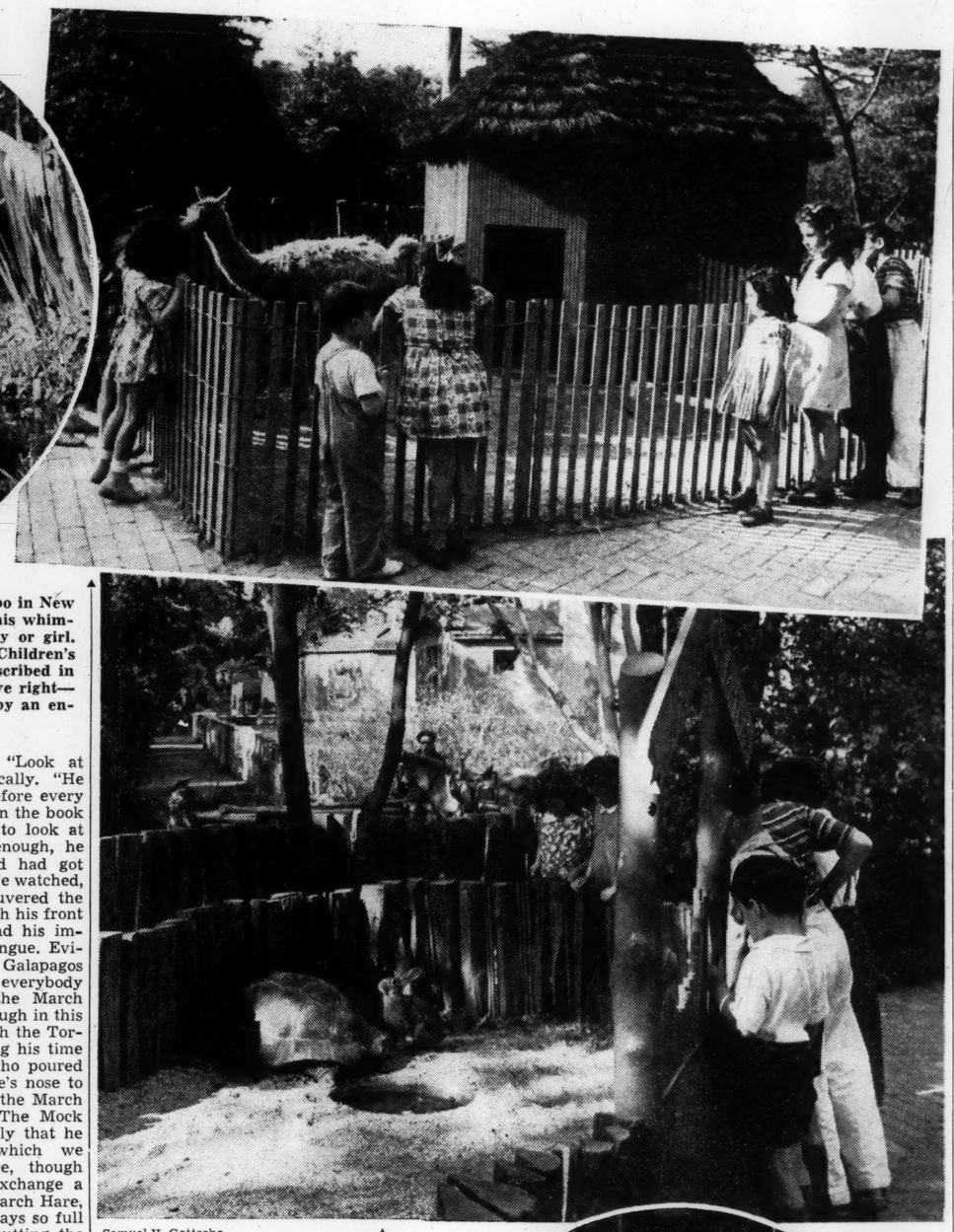
"The Jabberwock!"

It was an awesome whisper.

"You're sure?" I demanded.

Alice nodded hesitantly. She nodded again positively, rapturously.

Our "Adventure in Wonderland" was now complete!



Lilo Hess; Samuel H. Gottscho

Most engaging zoo in the world is the Little Children's Zoo in New York's Bronx Zoological Park. But to gain admittance to this whimsical, storybook zoo, you must bring with you a small boy or girl. Circle above—The jolly, feminine "Zooperintendent" of the Children's Zoo offers a dainty titbit to Tonky, the big gray goose described in this delightful tale of a modern Alice in Wonderland. Above right—The Baby Llama in this picture is having its nose petted by an enthusiastic little visitor.

Samuel H. Gottscho

"Alice leaned dreamily on the little low picket fence that corralled the Mock Turtle and the Hare."

"Mary and Her Little Lamb" is no longer just a nursery rhyme. At the Little Children's Zoo in New York, all the small, friendly animals—the lambs, geese, rabbits, guinea pigs, and so on—are within easy reach of the children; for here the "no petting" rule is abolished.

To Serve Simple, Satisfying Meals—Use Ring Molds for Meat or Dessert Courses

By Fredrika Borchard

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As an aid to serving simple meals, the ring mold deserves much praise. It can be utilized for hot foods or cold, for meat or sweet, and it makes it possible to serve two or more substantial foods on the same dish with neatness, economy, and charm.

Of the three recipes given below, one is for a hot main course, one is for a cold main course, and the third is for a substantial and satisfying dessert. I have specified one filling for each ring. However, the possible combinations are practically unlimited.

Another thing about these recipes—any leftover may be advantageously utilized the next day. The shrimp ring, served piping hot one day, may make its appearance on the day following, chilled, sliced on a bed of lettuce, watercress, or shredded cabbage, and topped with a generous spoonful of mayonnaise or Russian dressing. Or it may be mashed with a fork, highly seasoned, moistened with cream, and stuffed into a chilled tomato. Or it may be sliced, dipped into beaten egg, then into crumbs, and quickly browned in butter, and served with or without hot mushroom or cheese sauce.

The asparagus mousse makes a tasty leftover, too. Dice it and combine it with chilled cubes of avocado and melon, sprinkle with lime juice, and serve icy cold. Or spread a thick slice of chilled tomato with a thin layer of anchovy paste or devilled ham, then top with the mousse. Or, as in the case of the shrimp ring, stuff it into a tomato or green pepper, then top with chopped nuts or cress, or both.

Any leftover rice ring may be served as is, or it may have a sauce of crushed berries poured over it. Or it may be pressed into individual molds, returned to the refrigerator to chill, then unmolded on slices of angel-food or sponge cake, and topped with chocolate or butterscotch sauce, or whipped cream flavored with maple syrup.

Shrimp Ring

2 cups coarsely ground boiled shrimp
1 cup chicken broth
1 cup thick cream
2 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons flour
4 eggs, separated
½ cup fine bread crumbs
1 teaspoon worcestershire sauce
¼ teaspoon dry mustard
6 drops onion juice
salt, white pepper, and a generous quantity of paprika.

Melt the butter, stir in the flour, and cook over a low flame until blended. Add broth and cook slowly until thick and smooth. Add cream, and bring to boil. Remove from fire, add yolks, one at a time, and beat until well blended. Add chopped shrimp, crumbs and seasoning, using sufficient paprika to deepen the faint shrimp tint. Cool. Fold in whites beaten stiff with a pinch of salt. Pour into well buttered ring mold, place in pan of hot water, and bake in medium oven until set and delicately browned (about 30 minutes). Fill center with boiled sweet potato balls and mushroom caps which have been cooked in rich cream sauce. Use sufficient cream sauce to moisten each portion of ring.

Asparagus Mousse

2 cups canned asparagus juice and sieved pulp
1½ tablespoons gelatin
¼ cup water or asparagus juice
¼ cup lemon juice
3 drops onion juice
⅓ cup mayonnaise
¾ cup whipped cream
1 pinch sugar
salt, pepper and dry mustard

Soften the gelatin in cold water or asparagus juice. Bring asparagus pulp and juice to a boil, add pinch of sugar, and pour over softened gelatin. Stir until dissolved. Place in refrigerator until it thickens somewhat, then add lemon and onion juice, and season very highly with salt, white pepper, and dry mustard. Add mayonnaise, and beat with rotary beater until well mixed and fluffy. Fold in whipped cream, pour into ring mold, and allow to mellow in refrigerator for twenty-four hours if possible.

An excellent filling for this ring may be made by following your favorite recipe for chicken salad, then adding broken cashew nuts and bits of crystallized pineapple, then sprinkling lightly with finely minced chives.

Glorified Rice Ring

2 cups dry cooked rice
¼ cup cold milk or orange juice
1 tablespoon gelatin
1 cup brown sugar (tightly packed)
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 teaspoon grated orange peel
1½ cups hot milk
2 tablespoons melted butter
1 cup whipped cream
½ cup nuts, broken in small pieces
½ cup shredded preserved ginger and syrup

Soak the gelatin in cold milk or orange juice. Dissolve in the hot milk. Add the sugar, butter, and salt, then fold in the rice and return to refrigerator until it begins to thicken slightly. Add vanilla, orange peel, nuts and ginger, then fold in the whipped cream. Pour into wet ring mold and chill for several hours. Fill with any fruit or whipped cream mixture. Especially nice, however, is a combination of melon balls with raspberries or strawberries, sweetened with maple sugar, and the top thickly sprinkled with fresh minced mint leaves.

Thinks Women Should Be Able To Service Planes, Too

Raleigh, N. C.

It is not enough that women be able to fly airplanes. They should be able to service them—even design them—believes Katharine Stinson, who is the first girl to receive a degree in aeronautical engineering at North Carolina State College.

As a child of six, Miss Stinson began to take an interest in airplanes. By studying pictures and watching the few planes that passed overhead, she began to fashion crude models. Occasionally she would get a look at a grounded plane. By the time she entered high school, she was making models powered by rubber bands.

Katharine's determination to get into aviation was realized in 1927 when she made her first flight. It was with Eddie Stinson, the noted plane designer and manufacturer. Stinson, no kin to the Raleigh girl, had a sister by the same name. Somebody with a flair for promotion suggested, when he visited Raleigh, that he give the local girl a ride. Eddie was accommodating. Later, a meeting was arranged between Katharine and Amelia Earhart, when the noted aviatrix came to Raleigh in an autogyro.

When time came for college, Miss Stinson attended Meredith for a year because a rule, now abandoned, prevented girls from entering N. C. State as a freshman. Then she started her engineering course. Miss Stinson is secretary-treasurer of the State College chapter of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, secretary of the State College Flying Club, and a student member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. She is the first girl ever knighted into the Order of St. Pat, State College organization reserved for engineering seniors ranking scholastically in the top third of their classes.

On the Soapbox

Several months ago, Today's Woman began inviting some of its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on various topics, public, civic, domestic. There was a rush to the "platform." And we now have a number of "speakers" lined up whom you'll certainly want to hear. Each of our readers is invited to "step this way" and make a "speech" on her pet subject.

What About Radio-Inflicting Neighbors?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Clayton, Mo.

Ladies and—yes, you gentlemen over there—don't walk away! I have a question. What shall we do about neighbors who insist on our listening to their radio when we want to listen to our own—who hurl bedtime stories at us when we want symphonies—who force us to listen to anything, everything, when all we want to hear is the quiet slipping-by of the procession of moments?

I've lain awake nights, after the programs have gone to bed, figuring a way out. Here's my problem:

Eight a. m. finds me at my typewriter. Yes, it's noiseless. I remembered the neighbors. First half hour, all is quiet, completely conducive to wooing the muse. With a burst of inspiration I'm ready for my hero to dash across the paper and rescue the girl from the villain, who's waving the mortgage over her head and shouting, "Marry me or else."

Suddenly, instead of my hero's voice, there bursts upon the air a high, effeminate, man's voice, "Good morning, ladies! Let's start this morning with our balancing exercise. Body erect. Arms forward." (My heroine retreats.) "Raise left leg. Knee straight. Squat with right leg, foot flat on floor." (My hero dashes after her.) "Down. Down." (My villain can stand no more. Wildly waving the mortgage in the air, he leaps from the typewriter and vanishes.) "That's fine, ladies. Now relax."

The vision of squatting, kicking bodies fades. Where was I? Oh yes. My hero was about to take the girl in his arms and—"Now, ladies, sit flat on the floor. Feet straight forward." I feel my legs straightening, my feet pushing farther under my desk. "Now, bend forward slowly. Farther, Farther." A blackout engulfs me. My nose has forcefully encountered my typewriter. I jerk upright, disgusted. "That takes inches off your waistline." Righteous indignation possesses me. Inches off my waistline! Me, barely tipping the scales at a hundred, and my radio-minded-neighbor a perfect forty-four any day in the week! Where's my hero, heroine, villain? Even the mortgage seems to have been lifted. I strive to round out the story. Already I hear my agent's reaction. "Story OK to page five. Rewrite ending."

My morning's ruined. Lunch over, I try again. An unfinished juvenile story stares at me. Little Bobbie has tiptoed in to see if Baby-Sister is awake. "Strike one!" bawls the sports announcer. I'd forgotten. It's Saturday. Radio-minded-neighbor's husband is home. Home and cutting the grass! Radio must out-distance lawn-mowers. "Strike two!" so loud that Little Bobbie strikes his toe against Baby-Sister's bed. Bedlam ensues. Yes, bedlam. Every peaceful childlike thought I ever had whisks itself out to the ball park. No room for Little Bobbie, Baby-Sister, for hero, heroine, villain—no room in this great outdoors for anything but our neighbor's radio!

Now I ask you, "What's the solution?" Either we air-condition our home and keep the windows closed, or we take up a neighborhood collection and air-condition our neighbors. I mean our neighbor's home. What's the answer?

Maggie

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted.

ANNE NAGEL

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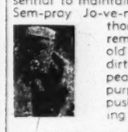

Elizabeth Husted, Sem-pray Jo-ve-nay Co. Dept. 46, Grand Rapids, Michigan

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Brooklyn Dodgers Coming to Braves Field—Oyster Harbors Host to Championship

Errickson, Higbe Ready To Take Mound in Opener

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In town tomorrow for a two-game series with the returning Braves will be the rowdy Brooklyn Dodgers, one of the leading contenders in this National League pennant race. By beating the locals last night at Ebbetts Field, the Brooks extended their latest winning streak to six contests and jumped into a first-place tie with the Cardinals, who meet Cincinnati under the lights this evening.

Who leads at the July 4th halfway point in the race means nothing this year, for the Dodgers and Cardinals are primed to run their battle right down to the final week in September. A while ago it looked as if the Cards might walk away from the pack, but by roaring through the West, Leo Durocher leaped back into the picture.

Pitching Good

With Kirby Higbe leading the way, the Dodgers won 10 out of 14 in the hostile West. The former Philadelphia right-hander emerged with four triumphs and apparently has settled down to be the sort of pitcher Durocher expected he would be. In the West Leo got good pitching from his entire staff, as a matter of fact. Lack of batting power was responsible for the four losses. In two if them the Brooks were shut out and in each of the other two they tallied only one run. The mound staff held western rivals to three runs per contest.

In the short time remaining before the All-Star Game, the schedule favors the Dodgers. While the Cardinals are playing 11 engagements in the West, the Brooklyn club will be keeping 10 dates in the East. They meet the Braves five times, the Phillies three and Giants twice.

Humble East

The so-called East has been kind to the Dodgers this spring. They have captured no less than nine straight from the last-place Phils, six in a row from our Braves and six out of 10 from their bitter rivals, the Giants. Four times running the Durocher staff blanked the Braves without a run. Durocher will probably do much better in the East than Billy Southworth does in the West against the Cubs, Pirates and Reds.

The batting star of the Brooks is Pete Reiser, kid center fielder, whose .353 average was good enough to lead the National League this morning. While touring the West, Pete did .362, to hold off threats from Johnny Mize and Enos Slaughter of the Cardinals. On the same trip Dixie Walker did .385 for Durocher. Last night he picked up four hits against the Braves, including a triple, and will not be easily pushed out of right field.

Errickson Ready

In the series opener here tomorrow, which will be Ladies' Day, Manager Casey Stengel is expected to start Dick Errickson on the hill for the Braves and it probably will be Kirby Higbe for the Dodgers. Errickson has an unimpressive two won and eight lost record, but most of those setbacks came through lack of batting support. To get that pair of wins, Dick had to hurl shutouts. He blanked the Pirates on five hits and the Reds on three. In the latter game he beat Bucky Walters.

Eddie Miller may not be ready for the series. He did not play at Ebbets Field last night, although he said he would if Stengel gave the word. However, Whitey Wietelmann can step in and uphold the Miller tradition defensively, if not on the offense.

The Red Sox tonight play the Senators under the arcs at Griffith Stadium, with only three games separating them from the league-leading Yankees. Jack Wilson is Joe Cronin's mound choice. By winning eight out of 14 during their home stay, the Sox stayed close to the top of the American League. In taking the first two games of the Cleveland series, they looked like coming champions. It took a couple of defensive lapses to stop them yesterday.

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

CLEVELAND	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Boudreau, ss	5	1	2	2	1	4	0
Weatherly, cf	5	3	3	8	3	0	0
Keltner, 3b	3	1	0	0	1	1	0
Heath, rf	5	2	2	2	2	0	0
Walker, lf	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Trosky, 1b	5	0	1	2	6	0	0
Mack, 2b	4	2	3	5	4	2	0
Hemsley, c	4	1	1	1	9	2	0
Feller, p	4	1	1	1	0	2	0
Brown, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	40	11	13	21	27	10	0

BOSTON							
Di Maggio cf	2	2	1	1	3	0	0
Finney, 1b	5	2	3	5	6	1	0
Williams, lf	5	2	3	3	3	0	0
Cronin ss	5	0	1	1	4	1	0
Tabor 3b	5	1	1	1	0	1	0
Doerr 2b	5	1	2	5	0	5	0
Fox, rf	5	0	0	0	3	0	1
Pytlak c	3	0	1	2	8	0	0
Harris p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ryba p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Peacock	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dickman p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	8	12	20	27	10	1

*Batted for Ryba in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	1	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	1	—11
Boston	2	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	8

Runs batted in, Weatherly 2, Trosky 2, Boudreau, Heath, Mack, Hemsley, Feller, Doerr 3, Finney 2, Williams, Cronin, Tabor. Two-base hits, Mack 2, Heath, Trosky, Finney, Pytlak, Three-base hit, Weatherly, Home runs, Weatherly, Finney, Doerr. Stolen base, Heath. Sacrifice, Keltner. Left on bases, Cleveland 4, Boston 8. Bases on balls, off Feller 5, off Harris. Struck out, by Feller 8, by Harris 3, by Ryba 2, by Dickman 2. Hits, off Feller, 11 in 7⅔ innings; off Brown, 1 in 1⅓ innings; off Harris, 7 in 6 innings (none out in seventh); off Ryba, 4 in 2 innings; off Dickman, 2 in 1 inning. Wild pitch, Dickman. Winning pitcher, Feller. Losing pitcher, Harris. Umpires, Quinn, Grieve and McGowan. Time, 3h. 9m. Attendance (estimated), 24,000.

Braves

BROOKLYN	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Reese ss	3	0	0	0	4	3	1
Herman 2b	5	0	0	0	2	2	0
Keiser cf	4	2	2	2	2	0	0
Lavagetto 3b	3	2	2	2	1	0	0
Medwick lf	5	1	1	1	0	0	0
Camili, 1b	4	2	2	2	8	2	0
Walker rf	5	2	4	6	1	0	0
Franks c	3	1	1	1	9	1	0
Wyatt p	3	1	2	2	0	0	0
Totals	35	11	14	16	27	8	1

BOSTON							
Sisti 3b-ss	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Cooney cf	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Waner rf	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Hassett 1b	3	1	0	0	7	0	0
West lf	3	0	2	3	4	0	0
Moore rf-cf	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Rowell 2b	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Wietelmann ss	3	0	1	1	1	3	0
Manno 3b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berres c	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Masi c	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
Javery p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lamanna p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hutchings p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Montgomery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	2	5	6	24	7	1

*Batted for Hutchings in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brooklyn	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	—11
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2

Runs batted in, Franks, Camilli 2, Walker 3, Wyatt 2, Moore 2. Two-base hit, West. Three-base hit, Walker. Stolen base, Reiser. Sacrifice, Reese. Double plays, Camilli, Reese and Camilli; Franks and Reese; Rowell, Wietelmann and Hassett. Left on base, Boston 8, Brooklyn 8. Base on balls, by Javery, by Wyatt 6, by Lamanna, by Hutchings 3. Struck out, by Wyatt 8, Hits, off Javery, 6 in 2 innings (none out in third); off Lamanna, 2 in 0 innings (pitched to 3 batters in third); off Hutchings, 6 in 6 innings. Hit by pitcher, by Javery 2 (Reese and Wyatt). Wild pitch, Lamanna, Hutchings. Time, 2h. 32m. Umpires, Barlick, Pinelli and Bellanfant. Attendance, 28,874.

Bay State Girls In First Women's Collegiate Golf

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 27 (AP)—Thirty-five co-eds from 20 colleges move into Columbus Sunday for the first annual women's national intercollegiate golf championship—but a glance at the program sets you wondering whether it's to be a week of links competition or social functions.

Golf starts Monday at 9 a. m., with the qualifier, but the girls also will attend a buffet supper Sunday evening, at which qualifying round pairings will be announced. Monday there's a picnic and a tea. Wednesday evening calls for a mixed swim at the men's natatorium on the campus, and the program announces "escorts will be arranged for any girls who would like to go dancing."

This being the first annual affair, there isn't a favorite in the field, unless it's Eleanor Dudley, Chicago student at the University of Alabama, former Illinois and Western junior champ.

Other entrants include:

Mary Jane Wilson, Bouve Boston School of Physical Education; Peg Kirk, Sargent College of Boston; and Harriett Figley of Colby (N. H.) Junior.

Norwich Awards Letters in Three Spring Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Vt., June 27—Letter awards for Norwich University athletes in three sports, baseball, tennis and golf, were announced today by Maj. Don C. McCallister, athletic director. Baseball letters went to 14 men, in tennis there were seven and golf had four. Names of the letter winners follow:

Baseball

Capt. Thurber C. Raymond '41, Wrentham, Mass.; Fred H. Angier '41, Marlboro, Mass.; Andrew F. Stasio '42, Walton, N. Y.; Dana E. Costin '43, Bellows Falls; Santino G. Fiumera '43, Walton, N. Y.; Paul J. Kohler '42, New Haven, Conn.; Donald W. Maynard '43, Pittsfield; Maynard L. Boucher '44, White River Junction; Frank L. Collins Jr. '44, Ipswich, Mass.; Joseph M. Cronin '44, Lynn, Mass.; Edward C. French '44, Hartland; Robert A. Newhall '44, East Pepperell, Mass.; Robert N. Sawyer '44, Lebanon, N. H.; Salvatore B. Simeone '44, Medford, Mass.

Tennis

Capt. Kurt R. Thoma '42, West Newton, Mass.; Clifton P. Jackson '42, Bridgewater, Mass.; Mark N. Magnus '42, Waterbury; William R. Thomas '42, Middleboro, Mass.; Douglas S. Boutilier '43, Melrose, Mass.; Richard K. Ford '44, Norwich, N. Y.; Donald R. Martin '44, Montpelier.

Golf

Capt. William E. McCallister '42, Northfield; John E. Larson '41, West Hartford, Conn.; William B. Gaither '43, Sidney, Ohio; Thomas P. Mayo '43, Northfield.

Tees Off From No. 2 And Aces on No. 10

SPARTANBURG, S. C. (AP)—While the Spartanburg Herald-Journal's hole-in-one contest was in full swing on the tenth hole, Nick Carter stepped up to the tee on nearby No. 2, and poked a 200-yard spoon shot into the tenth hole for an ace. He had tried unsuccessfully in the contest from the ninth tee and was not competing when he holed out.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Don Lash won the National A. A. U., 10,000-meter run in 32m. 29.2s.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 2:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. BROOKLYN
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2185
Ladies' Day—Entrance on Babcock Street

Busy for Brooklyn —By Pap'

AP Features

Year in and year out, when the season's batting averages are compiled, the records show that Dolph Camilli, the Brooklyn Dodgers' big first baseman, has piled up a maximum of runs-batted-in out of what appears to be a modest batting average. Figures may not lie, but in the case of Camilli they certainly do not tell the whole truth. The explanation is that one must examine the extra-base records to get a true line on his value to the team.

Back in 1938, when Dolph first joined the Dodgers, he posted a batting average of only .251. He made a total of 123 hits, 25 of which were doubles; 11 triples; and 24 home runs. In all, Camilli was responsible for driving 100 runs over the plate. In 1939, Dolph pounded out 164 hits for an average of .290, and drove in 104 runs. Again, the extra base blows did the trick. Last season his batting average dropped to .287, yet he accounted for 97 runs with his 65 extra base blows. That's Camilli all over.

Camilli's first major league hit was a resounding home run which won the ball game for the Chicago Cubs. And ever since that September afternoon in 1933, in three different National League affiliations, the Cubs, then the Phillies, and now with the Dodgers, Camilli's specialty has been the sudden and devastating four-base knock.

Last year Dolph realized one of his dreams when he tied with Johnny Mize and Frank McCormick for the all-around-homer-hitting championship, a prize for hitting a home run in every park on the circuit in one season. In 1937, he missed the all-around title by the margin of one ball park, Boston. In 1938, he hit one in Boston, but missed New York and St. Louis. The following year, Boston and St. Louis stumped him.

There are other, more colorful players on the Dodgers' roster, who claim a lion's share of the headlines. The Medwicks, Reeses, Reisers and Wyatts bask in the warmth of the spotlight, while Camilli, the old dependable, goes about his chores without fuss or fanfare. The fans take him for granted as though they expected him to do a workmanlike job.

Yale Awards 108 Athletic Insignia

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 27 (AP)—The Yale Athletic Association last night announced the award of 108 athletic insignia, including ratification of nine managerial appointments. The list included 28 major Y's, 13 to members of the varsity baseball team, 13 to members of the varsity crew, and two belated awards for football to John H. Reid of Bristol, Conn., and Franklin H. Ellis of Washington, D. C.

In addition there were 20 minor Y's, nine in golf, five each for indoor and outdoor polo, and one for soccer; seven Y's with crossed oars for crew; one AYA for track; one PYT for polo, and 45 sets of numerals, 10 for crew, eight for golf, 21 for lacrosse, one for track and five for indoor polo.

Baseball Games

Tomorrow

American League

St. Louis at Detroit.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Boston at Washington.
New York at Philadelphia.

National League

Pittsburgh at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Boston.
Philadelphia at New York.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

New England League

Results June 26

Worcester 8, Pawtucket 6.
Woonsocket 15, Fall River 4.
Lynn 11, New Bedford 10.

Tiller Talk

Finals are in for the scholastic yachtsmen, and two new schools were crowned in the national competition. Dartmouth, with two expert sophomore skippers from Long Island handling the controls, flew to victory in the McMillan Cup series, emblematic of national intercollegiate supremacy; while Hotchkiss School of Lakeville, Conn., eked out the Mallory Cup series, for the championship of the country's schoolboy tars.

In the intercollegiates held at Marblehead, it was a foregone conclusion before the racing started Tuesday, that a new champion would be crowned. For last week in the final preliminaries, Williams College, defending champions, were eliminated.

And so it took a pair of Long Island skippers, Emil Mosbacher and Warner Willcox to show the way to six other finalists in perhaps the closest competition seen in the intercollegiates for many years. Final point standing was Dartmouth, 45; Yale, 41; Navy 38¾; Harvard, 37¾; Boston University, 25; Coast Guard, 19.

Racing Air

Glorious racing air, punctuated with nefty knock-downs from the southwest, again prevailed in yesterday's final races. It was the third straight day of dusty weather, and it was more or less of a surprise that the two Long Island skippers should fare so well in the heavy conditions. But recalling the snappy handling both did in the national junior championships at Greenwich, Conn., two years ago in the northeast gale, one is not too surprised.

For Mosbacher, sailing in "A" Division during this series was no novelty, as International One Designs were used. That is the type of boat Mosbacher sails all summer. Willcox, too, is familiar with the lines of the M-Bs, which he sailed in Division "B," for he sails Atlantics all season, a little larger but similar in design to the M-Bs.

It was the second time in the history of the McMillan Cup that Dartmouth has returned the victor. Back in 1933, the Indians from Hanover won the title for the first time.

At Annapolis, Maryland, where the scholastics were held, Hotchkiss sailors had to come from behind in yesterday's final series to nose out Kent Schol by 1½ points. Loomis School, defending champion, was well down in the running, finishing next to last in this final series.

Hotchkiss was fifth in the field going into yesterday's second day of finals, but picked up a total of 16½ points to add to their previous three.

★ ★ ★

Coming Attractions

Boston Yacht Club and its 75th anniversary year headlines this week end's yachting activities with its annual open spring race tomorrow.

With the start and finish off Marblehead Rock, the Boston fleet gets under way exactly at noon tomorrow, with the time limit expiring at sunset, Sunday, 8:25 (E. D. T.).

First turning mark is Boston Lightship, leaving to port, a distance of 10¾ miles. Second buoy is Cape Ann Whistle, also leaving to port, a haul of 20½ miles; from there to Newcomb's Ledge, leaving to port, a distance of 12¼ miles; back to Boston Lightship, leaving to port, 10 miles; to Cape Ann Whistle again, leaving to port, 20½ miles; to Newcomb's Ledge, leaving to starboard, 12 miles; and to the finish line, four miles.

★ ★ ★

No inter-club this Sunday for the Boston Bay fleet . . . Maritime Day holds major importance along Boston waterfronts, with the main feature the Marine Parade.

★ ★ ★

Summer Début

Tomorrow marks this summer's début of one yacht club on the South and another on the North Shores. Duxbury opens its season at 1:15 with Pilgrims, two divisions of Duxbury Ducks, and Bugs racing . . . This year's Commodore at Duxbury is A. W. Soule, and Richmond Arnold is chairman of the race committee.

★ ★ ★

The North Shore début finds the Eastern Point Yacht Club of Gloucester firing its first gun of the season . . . It's the first race of the Saturday series . . . And the first race of the Sunday series comes off Sunday . . . The usual mid-week series begins next Wednesday . . . One of Eastern Point's many features is the Mehlman Memorial Cup race, July 18.

★ ★ ★

Along Cape waters, the Vineyard Haven Yacht Club yachtsmen have their first tune-up tomorrow, with the first series starting Monday . . . Vineyard's schedule looks more like a major league baseball club, with races carded almost every day.

★ ★ ★

The first championship race of Wianno Yacht Club's season begins tomorrow . . . Senior, Star, and Lawley "110" classes are ticketed for starting line duties.

W. A. D.

Ree Dillinger Wins 2 Titles In Eastern Archery

STORRS, Conn., June 27 (AP)—Ree Dillinger, Chatham Township, N. J., school teacher, wrested the National and Columbia Round championships from Ann Weber of Bloomfield, N. J., yesterday in the sixty-third annual Eastern Archery Association tournament.

Miss Dillinger established new tournament records in both events, shooting 144 hits with 1,136 points in the double Columbia Round, and 144-968 in the double National Round, erasing the old marks of 144-1,130 and 143-965 set by Miss Weber last year. Miss Weber's scores were, Double Columbia, 144-1,122; Double National, 143-951.

In the men's division, Harold Potts of Moorestown, Pa., retained his Double York Round championship, defeating Carl J. Weese of Newark, 264-1,500 to 265-1,493. Both scores bettered the former record of 263-1,477 set in 1938 by Weese.

Paul Cowin of Bethlehem, Pa., and Ruth Leiss of Bloomfield, N. J., won the championships in the Junior American Division.

Cowin shot 359-2,585 to defeat Philip Demarest of Caldwell, N. J., for the boys' title, his score including a 90-682 in the Single American which was 20 points better than the old record set in 1938 by Robert Goldich of Newtonville, Mass. Demarest's score was 353-2,347.

Miss Leiss defeated Nancy Loos of Skaneateles, N. Y., for the girls' championship. The scores: Miss Leiss, 354-2,330; Miss Loos, 344-2,156.

Marshall Optioned

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Charles Marshall, young catcher, has been optioned by the Cardinals to Syracuse of the International League on one-day recall notice. Marshall was brought up from Sacramento as protection when injuries left the Cardinals short-handed for catchers. He played in one inning.

Sports Trail

'Colleges to Produce Future Aces'—Sarazen

By the Associated Press

Just when it appeared that a good, tough four-year course in football or baseball, garnished with a smattering of English lit and art appreciation, promised the quickest financial returns for our college students, we are reminded that the fellow who majors in golf has a pretty fair chance of doing all right by himself also.

We have it on the authority of Gene Sarazen, the knickered kniblick knight from Connecticut, that our future golf champions will come from the college campuses.

Sarazen took in the qualifying rounds of the national intercollegiate tournament at Columbus, Ohio, because, he said, he didn't see any new swings in the open at Fort Worth, and wanted to see what a swing with a college education looked like.

Surprised

"I was never so surprised in my life," he declares. "Mark my words, some of our future open champions are going to come from the colleges. The schools are going to replace the caddy ranks as the training ground of stars.

"To begin with, these boys have the opportunity to develop, an opportunity the caddies don't have today. They have good coaches, and many of the schools have their own private courses.

"Why, Ohio State has two courses, either of which is suitable for an open tournament. They could accommodate 40,000 spectators easily.

"Then, too, these young fellows are fine physical specimens. Many of them go out for track, play baseball or football. They are well-rounded athletes, have fine coordination.

"Ready for Open Now"

"I saw some boys there who are ready for the open competition right now. Some of them can hit a ball farther than Sammy Snead or Jimmy Thomson. A football player from North Carolina named Paul Severin, who only has been playing golf a little while, is one of the longest hitters you ever saw.

"And there's Earl Stewart of Louisiana State, a long hitter and an all-around good player. Otto Greiner of Baltimore was another who impressed me.

"Would they turn pro? Well, I don't know. Most of these boys today don't have rich fathers like the college boys used to have, so I suppose if they won the open they'd cash in on it.

"But this national intercollegiate is amateur in its truest sense, and you never saw such fine sportsmanship anywhere. You've got to give Chick Evans a lot of credit for helping build it up from a little affair with 25 or 30 entrants to its present magnitude. I believe there were about 200 entrants this year, the cream of the crop of our American youth."

Common Sense

They must have rubbed Squire Sarazen the right way at Columbus, but regardless of what is responsible for these fragrant posies the fact remains that his opinions have a foundation of common sense.

The collegians, with fine courses available, the time to play, and with competent instruction, have every opportunity to develop their game.

As to advising the prospective student on whether to study golf, football or baseball, we would hesitate. The financial returns must be taken into consideration, although Freddy Corcoran will argue that Sam Snead, never an open champion, averaged as much money as Joe Di Maggio over the last four years.

Lubke Tees Off Against Exeter's William Campbell

GREENWICH, Conn., July 27 (AP)—Henry Lubke, whose fight to the quarter-finals was featured by an upset victory over medalist Don Kling of Peddie, teed off against Bill Campbell of Exeter today in the 13th annual Eastern interscholastic golf tournament.

Barely qualifying with a 170, 23 strokes worse than Kling's medal card, the Hill sophomore defeated the Peddie star, one up in 18 holes, in yesterday's first round and then trounced Jim Breuil of Nichols, 4 and 2, in his second match.

The other quarter-final pairings: Alvin Mayer, Brunswick, vs. Horace Cook, Lawrenceville.

Jim Thompson, Peddie, vs. Bob Edwards, Brunswick.

Earle Skinner, Devitt, vs. Charles Davis, Lawrenceville.

The summaries:

First Round

Henry Lubke, Hill, defeated Don Kling, Peddie, 1 up.
Jim Breuil, Nichols, defeated Walter Reisinger, Taft, 2 and 1.
William Campbell, Exeter, defeated Robert Maxfield, Taft, 6 and 5.
Eden Norris, Lawrenceville, defeated Stew Hancock, Deerfield, 3 and 1.
Alvin Mayer, Brunswick, defeated Mort Reed, Hill, 3 and 2.
Jim Connell, Hill, defeated Quin Raney, Blair, 1 up (19 holes).
Horace Cook, Lawrenceville, defeated Fuller Marshall, Andover, 5 and 4.
Robert Montgomery, Lawrenceville, defeated Ed Hopkins, Hill, 6 and 4.
James Vanderhoff, Blair, defeated John Lawson, Exeter, 3 and 2.
Jim Thompson, Peddie, defeated Guy Bates, Taft, 6 and 4.
Robert Edwards, Brunswick, defeated Dick Warren, Hotchkiss, 4 and 3.
Jerry Winters, Lawrenceville, defeated Fordyce Dayton, Choate, 1 up.
Earle Skinker, Devitt, defeated Tom Hoover, Deerfield, 7 and 5.
Charles Johnson, Kimball, defeated Alden Richardson, Hill, 2 and 1.
Charles Davis, Lawrenceville, defeated William Boele, Taft, 4 and 2.
Fred Calder, Deerfield, defeated Stuart Davis, Hill, 1 up.

Second Round

Lubke defeated Breuil, 4 and 2.
Campbell defeated Norris, 6 and 5.
Mayer defeated Connell, 5 and 3.
Cook defeated Montgomery, 3 and 2.
Thompson defeated Vanderhoff, 1 up.
Edwards defeated Winters, 3 and 2.
Skinker defeated Johnson, 7 and 5.
Davis defeated Calder, 5 and 3.

State Open Golf Tourney Back on Cape Cod Monday

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the sixth time in the past 10 years and the fourth out of the last five, the State open golf championship moves down to Oyster Harbors Club on the Cape next Monday and Tuesday, as approximately 90 golfers make overtures for the crown now adorning the brow of handsome Horton Smith.

Despite the frequency with which the M. G. A.'s biggest event visits the popular Cape resort, there are few complaints from the field, the officials, or the visitors. It is generally agreed that no better spot could be picked for the tournament and that the course is a true test of championship golf.

The only thing that has marred previous opens at Oyster Harbors has been the weather, which has been grand up to the starting time of the first competitors but a trifle wet for the ensuing two days. This year, in an effort to escape the floods of rain which have made playing and spectating a bit arduous, the M. G. A. scheduled the affair for one week later. Last Monday it rained, and the association officials chuckled. Monday they hope the competitors will see what it is like to play Oyster Harbors on a clear day.

Other Stars

Most of Monday's competitors will be Massachusetts golfers, although there will be a sprinkling of outside talent. Besides Smith and Jimmy Thomson, both of whom play out of Chicopee, Mass., there will be Herman Barron, Vic Ghezzi, Al Brosch, Paul Runyan, and Leo Mallory. In addition, Harold McSpaden of Winchester will be trying for his fourth title; Tony Manero, the former national open champion, for his first, and Sergeant Johnny Thoren, formerly of Woodland, but now of the U. S. Army, also for his first.

Of the outstanding amateurs there will be the New England champion, Leo Martin of Trapelo, and the State amateur champion, Ted Bishop of Woodland, who tied yesterday at the M. G. A. open at Trapelo with 73's. Bishop last year was low amateur in the State event, and his 301 total was 14 strokes off the pace set by Smith. Mel Demarais of Haverhill, the slender stylist, was second amateur with 311, Kenny Corcoran of Oyster Harbors was third with 312, and Martin fourth with 317.

Andersen May Win

Not to be counted out by any means is Gene Andersen, the home club pro, who has been playing excellent golf this year and who is more than due to crash into the winner's circle. In the last three championships played at this club Gene wound up in second place, and although he is not saying too much about it, he feels that it is about time he won. In 1937 he had a 291 to McSpaden's 288; in 1938 he had a 296 to McSpaden's 293; and last year he had a 291 to Smith's 287.

Whether any new record will be set will depend largely upon the weather, but even Gene himself thinks that given a couple of good days the tournament mark of 283 will go by the boards. Nothing has been done by Greenkeeper Mike McDonough to stiffen the course, and Gene himself has often played around under 70. In fact he once this spring equaled the course record of 65 which he set himself several seasons ago.

According to an announcement by Mel Merritt, M. G. A. President, members of the service organizations will be permitted to play without payment of the five-dollar entry fee. Camp Edwards' golfers have taken advantage of that offer, and are sending a large contingent to the tournament.

Rubs of the Green

This will be the thirty-fourth annual open conducted by the M. G. A. . . . The only break in the series which began back in 1905 was in the war years of 1917 and '18 . . . The Oyster Harbors course measures 6,361 yards and has a par of 72 . . . It was designed by Donald Ross, who won the tournament when it was held at Essex in 1911 . . . Charlie MacAndrew, the little Scotchman from Brattleboro, Vt., will be playing in his eighteenth consecutive tournament . . . Charlie was runner-up with Mike Brady to Jesse Guilford at Vesper in 1929 . . . In 1935 he was third to Gene Sarazen and Guy Paulsen . . . Nick Gianferante will be playing in his fifteenth consecutive State open.

★ ★ ★

Shortening of the tough Meadow Brook course on Long Island for the Babe Ruth-Ty Cobb match today was a good idea . . . The two former baseball greats do not make any claims to being outstanding golfers, and any attempts to make them play a championship layout would work to disadvantage . . . The course has been shortened from 7,000 to 6,500 yards, the flags have been placed in the center of the greens, and the boys should not find the test too difficult . . . Both should be in the 70's today.

★ ★ ★

Mrs. Warren Beard of Charles River won low gross in the W. G. A. handicap medal tournament for Classes A and B at Essex yesterday when she posted an 81 . . . Mrs. George Aldrich of Myopia won low net with her reduced 87-74 . . . In the tournament for Classes C and D at Kernood, Mrs. Walter J. Reeves of Bear Hill and Mrs. Maynard Loring of United Shoe tied for the gross prize at 109, with Mrs. Edmund F. Dagnino winning low net with 112-77 . . . Winchester defeated Wellesley 11½ to 3½ at Winchester yesterday to win first place in the final standing in the Spring Twilight Four-Ball League . . . Weston, which beat Brae Burn 9 to 6, finished second . . . In the other match of the day, Commonwealth downed Charles River 9½ to 5½ . . . Paul Kirby of Waltham scored a 77 at Unicorn yesterday to win the annual golf tournament held by the Sun Oil Company . . . Joe Waters of Brookline was second with 84.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Navy's varsity crew ended western domination of Intercollegiate championship regatta with a record-smashing victory, completing the four miles in 18:19.

Five Years Ago

New York Yankees assaulted St. Louis Browns with six homers, increasing American League lead to seven games over Boston Red Sox.

N. E. Municipal Golfers in Test On Stanley Links

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., June 27 (AP)—Twenty golfers from municipal parks in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut are entered in the New England sectional qualifying round for the National public links tournament, a 36-hole test to be held here today over the comparatively new and well groomed Stanley course.

The five lowest scores will qualify for the national tournament next month in Spokane, Wash.

John Guzauckas and Arthur T. Neumann, a former city champion, are the only two from New Britain entered, and, since they also are the only two familiar with the layout, they were, to that degree favorites.

If either or both qualify, New Britain fans have arranged a campaign to rasie funds to pay their expenses on the long trip to Spokane.

The entrants:

Lou Duncan, Meriden; John Guzauckas, New Britain, and John Mallaghan, Providence, R. I.

Raymond Testa, Providence; Sam Marcintonio, Marlden, and Sam Vidette, Swampscott, Mass.

James Gormley, Meriden; George J. Regan, Lynn, Mass., and Daniel Wallace, Brookville, Mass.

Alvin A. Lendh, Brockton, Mass.; William J. McCafferty, Jr., Lynn, and James L. McCarthy, Lynn.

John Ashburn, Lynn; Richard L. Turner, Brockton, and Theodore Yourkewicz, Brockton.

Arthur E. Sullivan, Lynn, and Junius B. Stone, Brockton.

Arthur T. Neuman, New Britain; Gerald R. Anderson, Worcester, Mass., and Harry J. O'Sullivan, Brockton.

Meister Sisters Feature Tourney With Four Wins

The Meister sisters of Dedham cut a wide swath in the tennis tournament for junior girls at Longwood Cricket Club yesterday, as Sylvia, the younger, marched to two titles while her older sister, Norma, was advancing towards a second pair.

Sylvia won the singles title for girls under 15 by defeating top-seeded Gilda Ciccone 6—2, 6—2, and then paired with her rival to take the doubles title by handing a 6—2, 9—7 setback to Mary Keyes and Eleanor Cole. Norma advanced to the semifinal round in the singles with a rousing 6—2, 6—1 defeat of Beverly Winslow, and then teamed with Rosanne O'Neill to beat Edith Weeks and Martha Bothfield 6—1, 6—2 in the doubles.

In the older boys' tournament, the seeded list was buffeted about again as Randall Clarke upset William Woods 3—6, 6—1, 6—4, and William Hibbard ousted Ted Wood 8—6, 3—6, 6—2. Left of the seeded players are only Bruce Daniels, No. 1, Jack Lynch, No. 2, and George Wright No. 8. Lynch advanced to the semifinals by defeating Joe Harkins 9—7, 3—6, 6—2, while Wright kept pace with him by toppling Lane McGovern 6—4, 0—6, 6—3.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cooney	177	18	56	0	8	.316
Moore	174	23	55	4	19	.316
Rowell	230	24	60	3	27	.261
Sisti	167	17	42	1	15	.252
Miller	217	23	54	4	25	.249
Hassett	73	10	18	0	7	.247
West	172	25	39	2	26	.227
Masi	55	4	12	0	4	.218
Waner	80	8	17	0	5	.213
Berres	113	9	23	0	9	.203
Manno	26	2	5	0	4	.192
Ross	33	1	6	0	3	.181
Wietelmann	29	1	5	0	0	.172
Gremp	22	0	1	0	2	.045
Montgomery	4	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Williams	190	63	82	14	61	.432
Cronin	221	45	77	4

Members of the Big Ten Conference Allowed to Settle Their Own Problems

John Griffith Responsible For Success of This Plan

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Now that the college season has come to a close with the playing of the championships in golf over the Ohio State University course, it is well to look behind these various competitions and see what makes the wheels go round. No matter what season of the year you consider and what sport is foremost, the colleges and universities of the country present the finest form of competition in which large numbers of people participate. This active participation by all students is a definite program in all colleges today, but the intercollegiate programs have come to be the responsibilities of a few persons who are the directing heads of the conferences and associations.

The purge of the schools in the Pacific Coast conference is probably the most dramatic incident recently in the effort of the schools to be above reproach, but here in the Middle West, where there seem to be more conferences than in any other territory, the schools have seen fit to discipline themselves, instead of hiring a policeman. That does not mean that each group does not have its problems. Experience has shown the schools of the Western Conference that there are fewer inequities, and the results obtained are quite satisfactory, if each school solves its own problems.

Originated Drake Relays

More responsible than any other man in the working out of this idea has been John Griffith, who is the commissioner of the Big Ten. Ever since he was graduated from Beloit College he has been helping work out better athletics for the young people. He originated the Drake Relays which is one of the great track events of the year and he spent some time on the athletic staff at the University of Illinois. He is, however, carrying out the policies set up by that great triumvirate of G. Huff, Alonzo Stagg and Fielding Yost. "Major" John Griffith, as president of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, also has established that group's control over athletics so that the eligibility of the contestants may be handled on the same high plane as in the Western Conference.

The result of this fine planning and control on the part of the conferences and associations has given to the students and the great body of the public, these interesting competitions. They have established our country as one that is made up of people who play the game fairly and are great enthusiasts for whatever they do. This is a national quality for which the colleges are due great credit.

* * *

Last week the regents of the University of Michigan announced the appointment of Herbert O. "Fritz" Crisler as the director of athletics and also as the professor of physical education. With that act they officially closed the 40-year career of Fielding Yost who had reached the compulsory retirement age during the school year. In all the history of athletics no name has shown brighter than that of Yost. As a player, as a coach and as a leader in the field of physical education he has made great contributions. He not only built the teams that made the name of Michigan foremost but with the income from those teams he built an athletic plant that assures athletics for every student in the school. The achievements of "Hurry Up" Yost have become a legend.

* * *

No Race

The calm that made the 50th Chicago to Michigan City sailing race no race at all, was not enough to spoil the event so far as the folks of Michigan City were concerned. It was necessary for the visiting sailors to get in to port with the use of auxiliary motors but that didn't dampen the enthusiasm of the Saturday night Gay Nineties celebration. At 6 o'clock when the nine-hour deadline was reached none of the 115 sailing boats had crossed the finish line. The committee now has the problem of what to do with the trophies donated for the race.

* * *

At Columbus, Ohio, on the tricky course of the Ohio State University, four golfers from Stanford University turned in a total low score that won for their school the 44th team championship of the National Collegiate golf tournament. At the same time these boys broke the former team record of 601 strokes with a new record of 580. This year's team was 21 strokes better than another Stanford team which set the record at Louisville in 1938. This is the third team championship for the Indians in the last four years.

* * *

Ellamae Williams of Chicago won medal honors Monday in the Illinois women's state golf championships at the Danville Country Club and now looks able to retain her championship which will give her three in a row. **E. F.**

Defender Out In College Golf At Ohio State

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 27 (AP)—Stanford, Louisiana State, Princeton, and Baltimore sent representatives into the 36-hole semi-finals of the 44th national intercollegiate golf tourney today, and any one of the quartet would be a worthy successor to the 1940 king who abdicated in yesterday's quarter-finals.

F. Dixon Brooke of Virginia, the blond winner of last year's event, dropped out with a 3-and-1 setback at the hands of Otto Greiner, of the University of Baltimore, and now it looks like anybody's race, with the experts leaning just a bit toward Earl Stewart, Louisiana State's remarkable medalist.

Only Four Over

Stewart, only four over par for 99 holes of qualifying and match play after losing five strokes to par in one contest, met Greiner in today's scrap.

In the other bracket were Danny Carmichael, Princeton,'s 1940-41 basketbal captain and baseball pitcher, who met Ray Brownell, Pacific Coast intercolegiate king and lone survivor of Stanford's mighty four-man team victors.

Carmichael, a Columbus youth, has never played golf for Princeton, but here he is making a bid to win a national crown for his Alma mater, from which he was graduated a couple of weeks ago. Always a hot-shot golfer around the Buckeye courses, Carmichael wanted to play golf at Princeton, but an unfortunate occurrence halted him.

When he was a freshman, he said, he appeared at the golf course one day, but was not allowed on the course because he did not have a card with him showing that his fees had been paid.

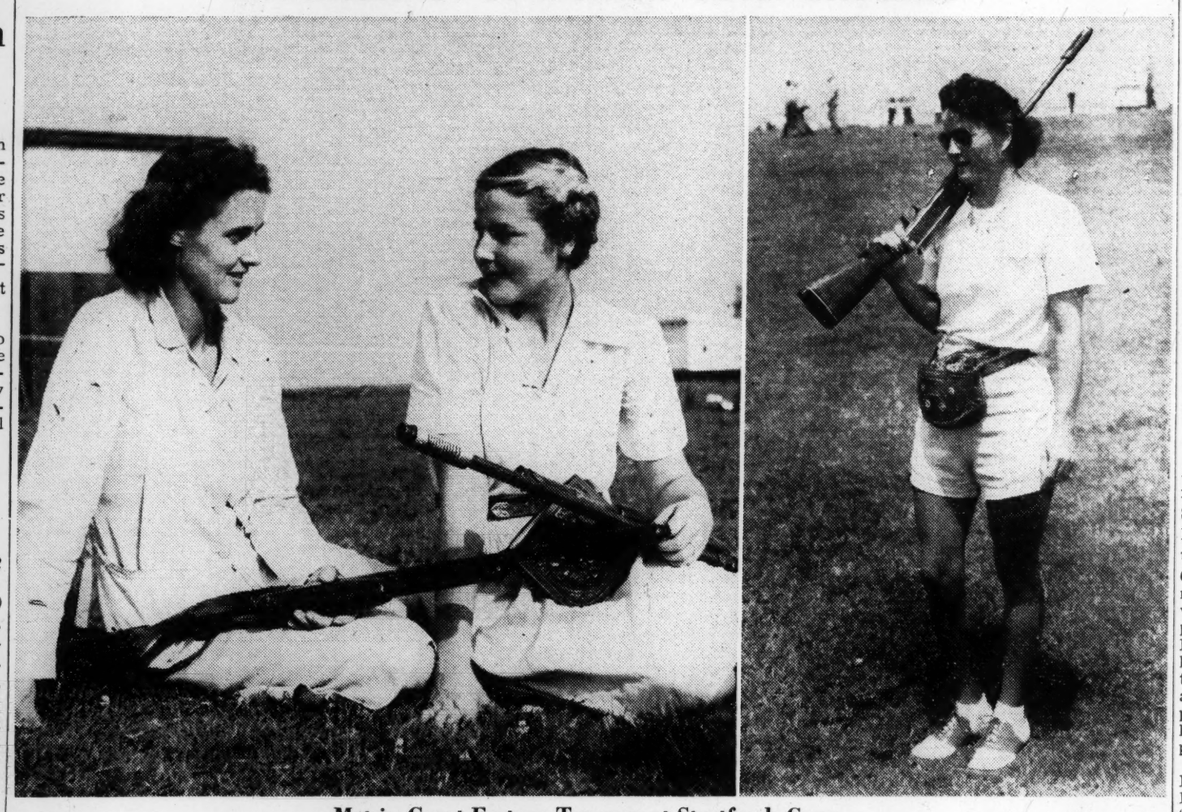
Shifted Sports

"I had paid the fees, but I didn't have the card," Carmichael said. "I got peeved and decided I wouldn't try out for golf, so I shifted to basketball and baseball, instead."

The other semifinalists have long records in tournaments. Brownell, Carmichael's foe, started playing at the age of eight, has qualified for four national amateurs, and has won 10 fairly important fixtures.

Stewart paced the qualifiers for the present tourney with 142, two under par, to set a new record for the event, while Greiner has won the Maryland amateur and intercollegiate, and the Middle Atlantic amateur.

Foremost U. S. Women Skeet Shooters



Met in Great Eastern Tourney at Stratford, Conn.

Left to right: Diana Bolling of Greenwich, Conn.; Patricia Laursen of Akron, Ohio, and Mrs. M. L. Smythe of Aurora, Ohio. Top honors in the meet went to Mrs. Smythe who retained her title of Great Eastern woman skeet champion, matching her 1940 score by breaking 99 out of 100 targets. Miss Bolling, who holds the North American women's championship, broke 98 out of 100, and Miss Laursen, National woman champion and undergraduate at Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., smashed 97 out of 100. Mrs. Smythe is an ardent shooter. She holds all long-run women's skeet records which means that with each gauge gun used (different gauges are required for different events), she has broken more successive targets without a miss than any other woman skeet shooter. She is also captain of the All-America women's skeet team.

Whit Wyatt Lifts Dodgers Into Tie for First Place

By the Associated Press

The Brooklyn Dodgers and St. Louis Cardinals are in an exact tie for the National League lead today, and apparently they are going to keep right on fighting each other until the end of September. This is an old custom in the senior circuit, but never any more fiercely contested than this year. The Dodgers pulled into a tie last night by crushing the Boston Braves, 11-2, while all other teams in the league were idle.

Brooklyn went West a couple of weeks ago trailing by two games. They won 10 out of 14 on their trip, in contrast to the debacle of their first western swing, when they lost six out of eight.

Spoils Shutout

Last night the Dodgers made the Braves their stepping stone to the top. Whitlow Wyatt pitched five-hit ball for his 11th victory, and had a shutout until Gene Moore singled with the bases loaded in the eighth. This extended to 43 the number of scoreless innings Boston had had against Brooklyn this season, losing the last four meetings by shutouts.

The Dodgers mauled three pitchers for 14 hits, four of them by the slugging Dixie Walker, and bunched seven runs in the third inning to sew up the game.

The New York Yankees held on to their slim percentage lead in the American League by humbling the St. Louis Browns 4-1 with a spectacular one-hit pitching performance by Lefty Marius Russo.

McQuinn Homer

The young southpaw was parted from a no-hit game in the seventh inning when George McQuinn smacked a homer into the right field stands, but he faced only 27 other batters, and let no other Brownie get past first base. Two double plays wiped out men who walked. Joe Di Maggio doubled on his last time at bat to run his hitting streak to 38 consecutive games, three short of the record, and Tom Henrich homered to extend the club's record string of four-baggers to 35 in 21 straight games.

The Cleveland Indians rallied for six runs in the seventh inning to beat the Boston Red Sox 11-8 and prevent the Yanks from increasing their margin. Bob Feller was shelled for 11 of Boston's 12 hits and gave the Sox a 5-1 advantage in the first three innings. He eventually had to be relieved, but received credit for his 16th triumph against three defeats.

The Chicago White Sox and Washington Senators, who had battled 13 innings Wednesday, struggled through 16 innings yesterday until Washington finally edged out a 3-2 decision on Jimmy Bloodworth's run-producing single. Ed Smith went the whole way for the Sox.

Bob Johnson hit two home runs, each with two on, and two singles to account personally for six runs and help the Philadelphia Athletics to an 8-to-4 victory over the Detroit Tigers. They were his 15th and 16th of the season.

Simmons and Cooper to Seek New Mile Marks at Trials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.—When the mile trial speed tests are held here next month as part of the third annual New Jersey State championship regatta of the Lake Hopatcong Regatta Association, two of America's leading drivers of inboard racing craft, Zalmon G. Simmons of Greenwich, Conn. and Jack Cooper of Kansas City, Mo. will be among the contestants. And each has a special incentive for his record-breaking attempt.

Simmons, at the wheel of My Sin, will be out to crack the current world mark of 100.987 m. p. h. for Gold Cup boats, established by Herbert Mendelson's Notre Dame at Detroit last October, and Cooper will be seeking to regain the 225 cubic inch hydroplane speed crown which he lost last fall when Dave Forman drove Voodoo at 88.786 m. p. h. over a measured mile at Picton, Ontario.

My Sin and Notre Dame engaged in a memorable duel at the 1940 Gold Cup championships until both met with mishaps. The Detroit boat finished the season in a blaze of glory by becoming the first Gold Cup craft in history to attain an official 100-mile-an-hour speed and Simmons is determined to eclipse his rival's record.

Cooper, Kansas City grandfather, started his 3-year reign as speed king of the 225's with a 73.171 m. p. h. run in 1937, and he boosted this mark to 75,393 in 1938. On July 4, 1939, Cooper drove Tops III at 87.485, a mark which withstood all challenges until Voodoo's successful effort last October.

The Lake Hopatcong regatta, featured by the Governor's Trophy is scheduled for Saturday and Sunday, July 12-13. According to Charles D. Pulis, chairman of the race committee, mile trial tests will be held on Friday and Saturday mornings.

Limit Is Fixed By U. S. G. A. For Flight of Ball

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—The U. S. Golf Association is declaring an armistice in the long war between rival golf ball manufacturers to build greater distance into their pellets.

Beginning Jan. 1 next, the speed of all golf balls will be limited to 250 feet per second when measured on the association's driving machine, with a maximum tolerance of 2 per cent, it was announced today.

This amounts to "freezing" the distance qualities of the ball at about the present maximum. In recent tests it was found that the balls of 10 leading manufacturers ranged in velocity from 247.5 to 254.3 feet per second.

The present rules about size and weight of the ball will not be altered.

"Courses will not be put out of date any more on the score of yardage," the announcement said. "Therefore, the individual members of clubs should not have to pay more for lengthening and redesigning courses—and this has sometimes meant buying more land, paying larger taxes, and spending more for course maintenance."

Egan-Posed Golf Problems To Greet Public Linksmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—Golfing problems posed by H. Chandler Egan, who had enough deft shots in his own bag to be king of the nation's amateurs for two years, will greet the national public links field here July 14 to 19 on the sweeping green slopes of Indian Canyon.

Egan designed every inch of the colorful Canyon course. The national amateur champion of 1904 and 1905 had built other highly-regarded courses in the west, south and east. He set out to make Indian Canyon his masterpiece—and he had the satisfaction of rating it a layout of championship worth when it was opened in 1935, a year before he passed on.

"My job is to make the Canyon a true municipal course that will be fair to all types of golfers," said the Medford, Ore., pear orchardist as he started work in 1933 on the rock-rimmed woodland acres where real Indians used to twang a mean bow-string.

"The object isn't a soft layout, where even an overweight country clubber can score well. And I don't intend to make it an overlong, nasty test that will send a Saturday-Sunday golfer home all upset."

Egan emerged with what he wanted—a layout tailor-made for the sort of butcher-baker-mechanic army that will descend on it for the public links classic. It's a course on which Jack Shaw, one of Spokane's better municipal players, once blazed a 65 in competition. It's a course which has sent Western Champion Bud Ward into the high 70's because he didn't stay as straight as the arrows that used to fly around the place.

The pines between the fairways aren't too tall, and the fairways aren't too narrow. Nor is the Canyon a long grind, even with the tees moved back for the publinx tournament. It measures just 6,291 yards.

But it's a difficult walk. Up and down hill much of the way, it may catch a lot of the lads in the knees before the end of a week of concentrated firing. Chan Egan made the Canyon a course on which any golfer with two arms and two legs has an honest chance—as long as the two legs are good and strong.

One thing Egan purposely didn't do was to make any single hole at the Canyon a copy of some famous one he'd played sometime in his globe-trotting days. He had tried that once or twice in other places, and the result more than once was a misfit green. But the orchard man's decades of tournament campaigning had stored a knowledge of rare shot-making possibilities—and Indian Canyon is full of those.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 26

International League

Newark 10, Baltimore 7.
Rochester 12, Toronto 11.
Buffalo 7, Montreal 3.
(Only games scheduled.)

American Association

Minneapolis 11, Milwaukee 3.
Toledo 4, Louisville 1.
Indianapolis 7-7, Columbus 4-8.

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 8, San Diego 5.
Seattle 6, San Francisco 1.
Los Angeles 2, Portland 1 (10 innings).
Hollywood 10, Sacramento 9.

Texas League

Houston 8, Fort Worth 2.
Dallas 3, San Antonio 2 (12 innings).
Shreveport 4, Tulsa 3.
Oklahoma City 6, Beaumont 3.

Southern Association

Knoxville 12, Birmingham 6.
Atlanta 14, Little Rock 0.
Memphis 5, Chattanooga 0.
Nashville 12, New Orleans 5.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 6, Albany 5.
Binghamton 7, Scranton 4.
(Only games scheduled.)

So. California Has A New Challenger For College Crown

HAVERFORD, Pa., June 27 (AP)—Southern California, which gave the west coast its last intercollegiate tennis championship when Gene Mako triumphed in 1934, has another challenger in position to claim the title.

He is husky sophomore Ted Olewine, first to reach the finals in the 57th renewal of the national college classic at Merion Cricket Club by overpowering Bill Canning, University of California, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

Matching strokes with the second-seeded netter in tomorrow's championship contest will be the survivor of today's semifinal encounter between top-ranked Joe Hunt of the Navy and upsetter Joe Davis of Vanderbilt.

Hunt, ranked No. 4 nationally, rules the favorite to succeed champion Don McNeill, Kenyon College graduate. He was runner-up last year. Davis, however, might give him a battle. The southern mite eliminated two seeded players in his march.

Olewine and Canning put on the tournament's best match, although at times the exchanges were spotty and mediocre. Olewine held his delivery only nine times and had to break through his opponent on 12 occasions to manufacture victory. Canning wilted under the blazing sun after claiming the first set.

Vander Meer in Class 3

RIDGEWOOD, N. J. (AP)—Johnny Vander Meer, Cincinnati Reds southpaw hurler, has been placed in Class 3 because of dependents, the Ridgewood Selective Service Local Board No. 3 announced.

Vander Meer is a resident of nearby Midland Park. He is married.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	45	21	.682	
Brooklyn	45	21	.682	
New York	34	29	.540	9½
Cincinnati	34	31	.523	10½
Chicago	30	35	.462	14½
Pittsburgh	24	32	.429	16
Boston	22	37	.373	19½
Philadelphia	18	46	.281	26

Results June 26

Brooklyn 11, Boston 2.
Only game scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	39	25	.609	
Cleveland	41	27	.603	
Boston	35	27	.565	3
Chicago	33	31	.516	6
Detroit	34	33	.507	6½
Philadelphia	30	34	.469	9
Washington	24	40	.375	15
St. Louis	21	40	.339	16½

Results June 26

Cleveland 11, Boston 8.
Washington 3, Chicago 2 (16 inns.).
Philadelphia 8, Detroit 4.
New York 4, St. Louis 1.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Pepper Martin Still Running

The current sensation of the minor leagues is Pepper Martin, once a charter member of the old Cardinal Gashouse Gang. As manager of the Sacramento club, he is the most talked about pilot south of the majors. His Sacs are running away with the Pacific Coast League flag race, like the Yankees formerly did in the American. A few days ago Pepper was in front by 10 games and had lost only one series since the beginning of the season.

Sacramento has the usual collection of double-A ball players, some on the way up and others finishing out their playing days after a stretch in fast company. But Martin has them playing the brand of ball he learned with the Gashouse Gang, a hustling, slashing game that has the rest of the circuit back on its collective heels.

Revives Interest

The Cardinals, namely Branch Rickey, sent Martin out West to revive baseball interest in the Sacramento Valley. It had been at low ebb for several seasons—one of the poorer drawing cities in the Coast League. The Redbird general manager felt that Pepper's color would help bring back a few paying customers, but the Wild Horse of the Osage has exceeded his boss's fondest dreams. He has the entire countryside in an uproar and storming the gates of the ball park. You may hear any day of his being elected mayor of the place.

Martin labored in the National League for nine years before St. Louis got around to giving him a "day." The occasion came on June 18, 1939, his next to the last season at Sportsman's Park. But Sacramento is going to take care of that little matter without delay The night of July 11th is "Pepper Martin Appreciation Night" on the Sacramento Valley social calendar and the park probably will not be large enough to hold his well wishers.

May Need Truck

A committee of close to 100 is in charge of arrangements, covering Sacramento and the outlying districts. At least $1,000 will be pooled to buy him either an automobile or tractor, but friends will probably give him a dozen other small gifts. In fact, one West coast critic suggests they buy him a truck, because he may need one to carry the stuff home. The Sacs play a double-header with the runner-up San Diego club that night and the presentation ceremonies will take place between games.

Along with running the club, the Wild Horse picks up a glove once in a while and roams the outfield. Through games of June 15, according to unofficial averages in The Sporting News, he had a good .328 average in 42 contests, with four stolen bases. Apparently they are still trying, without success, to catch him. Remember what he did to Mickey Cochrane in the World Series of 1931?

Gutteridge Stars

Martin's mound aces are Tony Freitas, who once worked for Connie Mack, and Hollingsworth, who southpawed in the National League for a time. A week ago Holly had an 11 and two record, while Tony stood at 10 and three. When Pepper isn't in center field himself, Buster Adams is out there. His third baseman is Don Gutteridge, Cardinal discard, and otherwise known as Pepper Junior. Gutteridge does a lot of things like his manager, including run bases. He had 16 steals in his first 70 games.

As a matter of fact, Martin has the whole club running. On the day Gutteridge had 16 stolen bases, Blattner, the second baseman, had a similar number; Buster Adams had 13; Sturdy, the first sacker, had 13; and Handley, the shortstop, had eight. The boys must start running when they leave the dugout.

At this rate, Sacramento will never hold Martin for long. A manager with the ability to fire his players in such a manner belongs in the big leagues. Pepper's logical stopping place would be St. Louis, but Billy Southworth was doing all right with Rickey's varsity when this was written.

Did You Know?

Nig Clark, formerly of Cleveland, once hit eight home runs in a Texas League game, his team winning, 51-3. The losers used only one pitcher.

Charity Golf Match In Detroit, Aug. 23

DETROIT (AP)—The Free Press said that the charity golf match between the U. S. Ryder Cup team and a squad of picked challengers headed by Bobby Jones would be played Aug. 23 and 24 on a Detroit course yet to be selected. Walter Hagen is Ryder captain.

Proceeds of the match are to go to the United Service Organizations. Last year Detroit was host to the match and contributed a $15,000 gate to the American Red Cross.

Hagen Holds Record

DENVER (AP)—Walter Hagen owns the longest string of successive championships any golfer ever won in any of the world's major golf championships. Hagen won the tough P. G. A. crown four years in a row starting in 1924. He previously had won in 1921.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	450,000
Previous days sales	533,390
1940 volume to date	62,847,112
1939 volume to date	125,179,425

Stock Market Irregularly Lower Today

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—Commodities today took the buying play away from the securities markets.

In the stock list efforts to lift trends met with opposition at the start and quotations were irregularly lower near the final hour. Dealings were relatively slow, transfers being at the rate of about 450,000 shares.

Those still bullish on securities, brokers said, inclined to hold aloof or shorten commitments pending more light on the German-Russian conflict which was clouded by sharply divergent claims of the belligerents.

Backward were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, American Can, Standard Oil (N. J.), American Telephone, Anaconda, Chesapeake & Ohio and International Harvester.

Rail Bonds in Demand

Despite a tapering of buying, normal for a Friday session, the bond market found a steadying influence today in further moderate demand for rail loans.

The corporate list as a whole was narrowly irregular but the carrier division near noon showed a fair majority of gains ranging from fractions to around a point.

Buyers paid higher prices for St. Paul general 4s, Boston & Maine 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Frisco 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, New York Central-Michigan Central 3½s, and Northern Pacific 4s.

Not all of the gains in the secondary rails were fully held as the final hour approached but much activity continued to be displayed in this division and some new leaders came forward to take the place of early gainers. Included were Cotton Belt 4s, Wabash 1st 5s, Pittsburgh & West Virginia 4½s of '59 "B."

Norwegian bonds had a late run-up in brisk dealings in the foreign sector.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.06½	1.05	1.06⅜	1.04⅝
Minneapolis	1.02⅛	1.00¼	1.01¾	1.00⅛
Kansas City	.99⅛	.96⅞	.99⅛	.96¾
Winnipeg	....	....	.77½	.77½
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	1.08	1.06½	1.07⅞	1.06¼
Minneapolis	1.03½	1.01⅛	1.03⅛	1.01⅜
Kansas City	1.00⅞	.98¾	1.00⅞	.98¾
December Wheat				
Chicago	1.09½	1.08⅛	1.09⅜	1.07⅞
Minneapolis	1.05	1.03⅞	1.04¾	1.03⅛
Kansas City	1.02	1.00	1.02	1.00
July Corn				
Chicago	.73¾	.74	.74¾	13.7⅛
Kansas City			.68¼	.68
September Corn				
Chicago			.77¼	.76½
Kansas City			.71	.71
July Oats				
Chicago	.38⅜	.37⅛	.38⅜	.36¾
Minneapolis	.34⅜	.32¼	.34⅜	.32¼
Winnipeg	.41⅜	.39¼	.41⅜	.39¼
Rye, Chicago				
July Old	.54¼	.54	.54¼	.53⅞
New	.57¾	.56⅞	.57¾	.56½
Sept. Old			.57	.57
New	.59⅛	.58½	.59⅛	.58¼
Dec	.62	.61⅜	.62	.61

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	14.88	15.01	14.84	14.96	14.66
Oct.	15.12	15.25	15.05	15.18	14.89
Dec.	15.17	15.33	15.12	15.27	14.99
Jan.	15.22	15.30	15.17	15.30	15.00
March	15.22	15.37	15.19	15.32	15.04
May	15.17	15.35	15.17	15.32	15.05

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	10.95	10.97	10.90	10.79	10.87
Sep.	11.15	11.25	11.15	11.22	11.07
Oct.	11.25	11.35	11.25	11.35	11.17
Dec.	11.45	11.55	11.45	11.55	11.35

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	1.50½	1.56½	1.50½	1.56	1.49¾
Oct old	1.45	1.49	1.44½	1.48½	1.43⅜
new	1.44¼	1.49	1.44¼	1.48½	1.43½
Dec	1.46	1.50¼	1.46	1.50	1.44¾

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	93.9
December	...	...	...	94.5b	94.1
March	...	...	...	94.3b	93.4
		Tops			
October	122.4	122.7	122.3	122.7	122.0
December	121.2	121.7	121.2	121.7	120.9
March	120.5	120.5	120.4	120.4	120.0

b Bid

Crude Rubber

New Standard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	21.30	21.30	21.30	21.30	21.30
Dec.	21.30	21.30	21.30	21.30	21.30

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NYSepNo.3	2.53	2.53	2.51	2.52	2.55
WldSep.No.4	1.13	1.13	1.08½	1.11	1.12

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	7.61	7.70	7.60	7.68	7.61
Dec.	7.72	7.80	7.72	7.79	7.12

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	14.40	14.48	14.40	14.45	14.45
Dec.	14.36	14.40	14.36	14.40	14.40

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	12.75	12.97	12.72	12.86	12.67
Oct.	12.70	12.77	12.57	12.60	12.50

Raw Silk

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	2.96½	2.96½	2.96	2.96	2.95

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	11.92	11.92	11.92	11.92	11.80

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	5.45	5.70	5.45	5.70	5.31

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*Nov.	38.10	38.15	37.80	37.80	38.00

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*October	30.20	30.30	29.80	29.85	30.05

*S.s.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
58	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	50	50	50	
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	45½	45½	45½	Jun19
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	5	6	5⅞	5⅞	Jun26
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	2	21¼	20¾	21¼	Jun20
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	3	13	13	13	Jun25
42¾	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	+ ⅛
5	3⅞	Alaska Jun (½)	13	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	Jun26
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	15½	15½	15½	
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	153⅛	152½	152½	— ½
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jun24
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	1	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
81¾	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	81	81	81	
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	4	28½	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
1¼	¼	Amal Leather	4	½	½	½	+ ⅛
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	13	13	13	Jun25
58⅞	44	Amerada Cp (2)	2	56⅝	56¼	56⅝	— ⅛
18⅜	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	12	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	2	43⅛	42½	43⅛	+1⅛
8¼	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	1	7½	7½	7½	
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	7	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅛
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	154	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅜
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	1	82	82	82	—1
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	2	173	173	173	Jun24
31¾	23	Am Car & Fdy	24	32	31½	31⅝	— ¼
76	56	Am C & F pf (7)	10	75½	75	75	— ⅝
23⅛	18¼	Am Ch & C(.80g)	1	20	20	20	— ¼
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun26
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	106	106	106	
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun23
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	5	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
17¼	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	4	16⅜	16¼	16¼	
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
5	3¾	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅜
1¼	½	Am & For Pow	3	¾	¾	¾	Jun26
173¼	117⅜	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	1	15	15	15	— ¼
21⅞	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	1	19	19	19	Jun26
23⅛	18¼	Am & F P 2 pf	3	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	Jun18
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	8	35½	34⅞	35½	+ ¾
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
30¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29½	29½	29½	
51	44⅛	Am Home (2.40)	2	47⅝	47½	47⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	11¼	Am Ice	2	11½	11½	11½	
22½	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
4¼	3¼	Am Internat'l	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13¼	11	Am Inv Ill (1)	4	11	11	11	Jun19
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17⅛	10⅜	Am Locomotive	2	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ½
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	1	95	95	95	+2
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	5	17¾	17½	17½	
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
46¾	30	AP L $6 pf(4⅛k)	3	34½	34⅜	34⅜	
39	25	AP L $5 pf 3.44k	6	30	29½	30	+ ⅛
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	24	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
115⅞	117⅜	Am Roll M (.70g)	5	14⅜	14	14	— ½
7	4¾	Am Saf R (¼g)	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	Jun24
9½	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	3	9½	9⅜	9⅜	Jun25
45¼	34	Am Sm & R 1½g	3	41⅞	41¼	41¼	— ¾
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	148	148	148	— ½
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	3	45¾	45	45	Jun20
23½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	4	24½	24½	24½	
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
13½	10	Am Stove (.60g)	3	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	Jun25
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	89	89	89	Jun23
14½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	12½	12½	12½	Jun24
168¾	145½	Am T & T (9)	10	156	155⅛	155⅛	—1⅜
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Jun26
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	4	70½	69¾	70½	+ ¾
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149⅜	149⅜	149⅜	Jun25
7	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs	6	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
99⅛	84⅛	Am W W 1 pf(5)	1	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	Jun24
8⅜	5½	AmWoolen	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
64¼	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	5	64	63⅜	63⅜	+ ⅜
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	52	52	52	Jun13
28⅛	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	35	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	— ⅜
14½	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	2	14½	14½	14½	Jun26
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	3	10¾	10½	10½	Jun24
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun18
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	29½	29½	29½	+ 1¼
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	+ ⅛
5½	4	Armour Ill	6	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
6½	4⅞	Armour Ill p pf	6	6⅛	6¾	6⅝	— ¼
64	60	Arm Ill pf	4	64	63½	63½	Jun24
34⅜	23	Arm Cork(1g)	9	27½	27¼	27½	
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	1	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
8¼	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	12	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	82½	82½	82½	Jun24
99½	87	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	2	92¾	90¼	92¾	Jun 9
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 3
30⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	17	29¼	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	1	65½	65½	65½	—1¼
21¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	2	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
25¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	Jun26
38¾	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	4	37	36⅝	37	+ ¾
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	17	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107¾	107½	107¾	Jun12
71⅛	65⅜	Atlas Corp (¼g)	2	67¼	67¼	67¼	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	Jun23
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	64	64	64	Jun19
8½	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
27⅛	13⅛	Austin Nichols	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
51¼	28⅜	Aviation Corp	21	31½	30⅜	31½	
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	9	15⅜	15	15	— ⅜
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	4	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
10½	7⅝	Barber As (½e)	5	9¼	8⅞	9	
8½	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	8	8	8	
9⅞	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	8	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	3	23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	Jun26
26⅜	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Jun24
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	108	108	108	Jun25
83⅝	73⅛	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7½	7½	7½	Jun16
373¼	323⅛	Bendix Av (2g)	10	37	36⅝	36¾	— ⅜
207⅛	151⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	2	157⅜	153¼	153¼	— ⅛
57	54⅝	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	56	56	56	Jun19
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	30¼	30	30¼	Jun26
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	12	74⅜	73¼	73¼	—1⅛
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛	+ ⅜
23	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
21½	16½	Black & Deck(2)	2	20⅞	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	3	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	3	15	13¾	13¾	Jun26
18⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	12	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅜
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	2	28	28	28	Jun26
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co(.60g)	10	20	19¾	20	
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .80g	7	17½	17	17½	+ ¼
1⅞	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ¼
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	Jun11
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
44⅛	33	Briggs & S(1½g)	1	33	33	33	Jun20
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	Jun25
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	3	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
6⅜	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	9	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	1	11	10⅞	11	Jun26
31	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	Jun26
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jun26
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jun26
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	1	4	4	4	
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
34¼	23¾	Bullard Co (1g)	2	26½	26½	26½	Jun23
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	Jun24
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	Jun21
8¾	7⅝	Burr Add (.30g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	4	2⅝	2½	2½	Jun25
5½	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
21⅝	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jun24
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	8	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	9	9	9	
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun23
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	19	19	19	
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅜	52⅜	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec(.25g)	3	6¾	6½	6¾	
14⅞	10¼	Camph Wks(.85g)	1	12	12	12	
13¾	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	32	13½	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	5	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	2	36⅛	35½	36⅛	Jun26
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun26
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	28	28	28	
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
63	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	61½	61½	61½	+1⅝
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	4	48	47½	47¾	Jun26
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	7	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
22¾	15¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	15⅞	15½	15½	+ ⅛
2⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun25
3	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	2½	2½	2½	
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	2	6⅜	6½	6½	— ⅛
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun24
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	5	32⅜	32	32⅜	Jun26
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	3½	3½	3½	Jun24
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (½g)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun16
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ⅓g	1	19	19	19	Jun25
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	13½	13½	13½	
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	8	37	36½	36½	— ⅝
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	Jun19
3	2¼	Ches Corp	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	Jun26
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	7	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ¼
2⅝	⅛	Chi Great West	2	2	2	2	
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	7	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	5	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ½
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	3	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	+ ¼
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	Jun25
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51⅛	51	51⅛	— ⅜
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun23
¼	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun21
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun25
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jun25
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	21	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
2⅞	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
92⅛	55⅛	Chrysler (3g)	13	58	57½	57½	— ¼
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip 1½g	5	32⅞	32½	32½	Jun24
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
39	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	5	27½	27¼	27½	— ⅛
35	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	2	34⅜	34	34⅜	— ⅛
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	2	89⅞	89½	89⅞	+ ⅞
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60¾	60¾	60¾	Jun23
14	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	3	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jun13
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	1	20	20	20	Jun26
20	14	Col Fuel & I 3¾g	7	16⅜	16	16⅜	Jun24
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (.90g)	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	
82½	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	77½	77½	77½	+2½
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	6	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	24¾	24	24¾	+ ⅞
80⅛	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	4	79¾	79	79	— ¾
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	4	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
144	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	102¼	102	102¼	Jun26
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
110	102½	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jun20
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	5	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	11	⅛	⅜	⅜	
64¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	62	61½	61½	— ½
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	8	26⅛	25⅞	26	
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
18½	14	Congoleum (1)

Commerce and Finance

Chrysler Denies Henderson Charge; Says Advance Warranted

Business and Industry

Soviet Lack of Technological Adventurers May Spell Disaster

Sixth of a series of articles touching on the future economic pattern of the United States.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—(In a previous article it was pointed out that Russia's present military weakness was probably due to the failure of the Russians, for more than a generation, to give release to the technologically adventurous economic elements in the Russian community—a modern "must" in economic-military preparations. The analysis involved a summary of Russian economic history through the "New Economic Policy" of 1922-1927.)

But there was one serious discombobulation in the Russian picture which brought the lively period of the New Economic Policy or "NEP" to an end. It turned out, as might have been guessed, that a thriving and growing bourgeoisie (boorjouie in the Russian tongue) was incompatible with a thriving and growing militant Communist bureaucracy. One or other had to pass out of the picture; either Russian militant communism would have to give way to a sort of Kerensky regime again, or else the new day of private enterprise had to end.

"Killed the Goose"

"Stalin" (all Russian names in this story are pseudonyms) the Georgian man of action and ex-bank robber, was just tossing Trotsky, the unsocial idea-man, out of the party, and it was a foregone conclusion that under Stalin guidance the Communist party would not commit suicide for the benefit of the Russian people by permitting the New Economic Policy to allow private capitalism to go on and produce, for profit, the same flowering of the industrial arts which it had produced wherever permitted in other countries like the United States and the United Kingdom. So, by means of a change in the system of taxes and privileges, NEP was killed, and the tempo of Russian economic life slowed down like a flywheel with the brake on.

This slowdown was the cause of the subsequent five-year-program business. In a couple of years from the end of NEP it was obvious that for lack of private enterprise some kind of government enterprise would have to be substituted. The first Five-Year Program was the answer—a program combining the appeal of pep-meetings and propaganda on the one hand, and semi-military pressure on the other, the standard official combination substitute for private spontaneous enterprise, blended persuasion and coercion. The emphasis was on the heavy industries, the bogy was capitalism, the goal was national security, and the sales-talk was Communism.

The superficial results were extraordinarily gratifying. There was a sharp rise in the output and in the capacity of heavy industries, such as steel, coal, oil, and electric power, which, with the help of imported American and German specialists, soared to several times the level of 1914, the standard pre-war Czarist measuring stick.

But this result was achieved at great cost. In the first place, there was a sharp deterioration in the Russian standard of living. The heavy capital goods industries were favored at the expense of the light and the consumer-goods industries. Russian workers went on rations, which got slimmer. Second, the sledding was made harder and harder for the non-party specialists, engineers, and other industrially and technologically adventurous groups who dared, or had, to stay outside the party. The circle of privilege began to draw tight; more and more, the honors and privileges went to the party members. And third, a productively disastrous agricultural policy was started.

Kulaks Sabotage the Program

The NEPP policy of encouraging the homesteader-kulaks was reversed; but instead of their being forced back into the now wholly outmoded mir or village commune, they were forced into the state farms and collective farms, analogous to corporate farms in the United States. Here their role was to be that of enthusiastic farm hands. They didn't like it; in resistance, they killed off half the livestock in Russia, which they owned, and were transported by the million to forced labor in Siberia and Karelia.

Communist enthusiasts plunked heavily for the alleged superiority of large-scale tractor farming, but tractorization or farm industrialization, instead of resulting in the exodus of the sub-marginal farmers, involved the conscription into the ill-managed Government farms of millions of comparatively efficient farmers whose only alternative was the equivalent of the American rock-pile. So they turned sour, and put the wooden shoe on the wheel.

Specifically, they sabotaged the Government farm program, and the ward-heeler managements, even with the benefit of American- and Russian-made tractors, couldn't make up the difference in output; and so another drought, like an Act of God, came along and produced the second great Soviet farm disaster, the unpublicized famine of 1932—worse, according to reliable verbal statements to this correspondent, than the 1921-1923 famine which he witnessed himself.

When the first Five-Year Program ended, with heavy industry output up but the springs of private initiative killed, Russia had come to depend on persuasion and coercion for its economic tempo. So came the second Five-Year Program, 1932-1937. It was less rigorous—it had to be. The pressure for heavy industry was somewhat relaxed, and more encouragement was given to consumers' goods; rationing was ended (though as a result, prices jumped). Certain important special favors to party members were ended. Incorrigible individualists on the farm were allowed to contract out of the collective farms, and there was a slight resultant recovery in farm output.

Russian Morale Exhausted

But this second Five-Year Program, too, had to end; and another had to be started. The Russian people were exhausted in morale. Little Joe Stalin, the man with the pipe, now became suspicious of his own party. The non-Party specialists having been killed off or driven off, the old-line party members were now too strong for Stalin's sleep, and had to go too. Again the heat was put on for heavy industry; but this time the magic didn't work.

From 1937 on, Soviet statistics have become vague, dealing in rouble values and not in physical quantities, reflecting a deterioration in output not only of the consumer industries but of the heavy industries. The Army as well as private industry was purged of its most imaginative elements. So much heat was put on for production that managers, who had to meet fanciful quotas to stay alive, ignored the danger of running machinery past its need for repairs.

Some temporary gain was obtained from Stakhanevism, the elevation of fast workers to special privilege, but the rank and file were too "ill-fed, ill-housed, and ill-clothed" to keep up. The routing of the kulaks turned out to have the same effects as Louis Fourteenth's dragooning of the Huguenots; the best elements in the community, whose imagination was too dangerous for the dictator, were lost. The heat became a terror.

A wave of strikes broke out in 1938, and was followed by an ending of the workman's right to quit his job. The quantity of consumer goods output held up, but the quality slid off. The much-vaunted social services were chiselled down in the name of national defense. The rate of machine break-downs rose, and while heavy industry capacity was maintained, there was no progress in the machine-tool industry or in the specialized industries on which modern war depends, so that the Russian economy became dependent on import of specialists or specialized equipment from Germany and the United States.

While Russia continued to produce coal, steel, petroleum, and electric power on a scale many times larger than under the Czar, the real wages of the Russian workman fell below those of 1914 while those of Great Britain and the United States were soaring far above 1914 and even the German workman was better off even with the German army on his back.

Five-Year Plans Bog Down

The third Five-Year Program, loaded on the backs of workmen who had lost their imaginative managements, produced no appreciable increase even in the heavy industry capacity, and bogged down the output of the light industry consumer goods output to below the Czarist level which itself had been the lowest in Europe. No one who has not been in Russia can imagine the depths to which the Russian workman can sink in living standards.

To repeat one of the original theses of this series of stories, the civilian economic set-up usually determines the military set-up. Soviet Russia provides a first-class example. The Russians have for years been, to use Western idiom, "straining every nerve" to keep their Army prepared (the Russian Navy is below consideration). Yet the campaign in which the Finns were overwhelmed put an almost intolerable strain on the Russian transportation system. Adventurous personalities had been purged from the Russian Army as thoroughly as from Russian civilian economic life. The outmoded maxim of Frederick the Great that "the soldier must be more afraid of his own officers than of the enemy" seemed to remain the major support of Russian Army morale.

New York commodity futures markets rallied on the news of the Russo-German hostilities. One bullish argument was the chance that Canada might be sending wheat to Russia; another was that the United States might send lard. The figures on Russian import needs in recent years are eloquent testimony of the deplorable state of the Russian economy as a result of the Russian people's failure to realize the importance of the technologically adventurous. Up to 1914 Russia was one of the granaries of Europe; now the talk is that Russia may import wheat. That industrial efficiency is low is testified by Russia's need of American machine tools, and particularly of farm equipment.

Russia Called Emasculated

In his Monday evening broadcast, Raymond Swing raised the question of whether the Germans might risk another Napoleonic defeat and another Japanese defeat-in-China if the Russians turned out to have the same powers of resistance as the Chinese against the Japanese. But people who have lived, as this correspondent has, on the border line where Russian and Chinese meet, and who have followed the course of the Russian flouting of the first principles of technical adventure as the basis of military effectiveness, are all but bound to conclude that Russia will prove no China to the Germans.

The Chinese village has been squeezed, but not destroyed, by the Chinese war-lord. Essential earthy Chinese institutions capable of resistance to the foreign aggressor have been comparatively untouched by the post-Manchu exploiters. It is nearly obvious that the Alexander who resisted Napoleon in 1812 could fall back on a potential nationalism, slow but sure, described in "War and Peace," which Stalin has exploited and abused to the limit. German Fascism by all its explainers from Rauschnitz to Drucker has no philosophy except to be against, and the Russian peasant after the blasted hopes of 1917, 1927, and 1935, can have no philosophy except his traditional one of being agin' the government; and the two seem likely to get together.

All of which seems to support the original theses of this series, namely that:

(1) The shape of things to come is not Communism, but something dictated by success in war, and

(2) Success in war depends on the social release of the technologically adventurous, either by democratic or by Fascist means; and

(3) Judged by either democratic or Fascist standards, or by a theory desiccated of enthusiasm for either one, Russia by persistently and repeatedly discouraging, alienating, or shooting its best technical guessers has forfeited all chance for the laurels in industrial, economic, or military achievement.

Technology Seen Vital To Post-War Era

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—The greatest single factor in the solution of the problems which will face the American nation in the difficult period of economic transition that will follow the termination of the current war will be industrial research and technology, Robert L. Lund, Chairman of the Committee on Patents and Research of the National Association of Manufacturers, asserted in an address before the University of Virginian's Institute of Public Affairs.

Describing the end of the era of "ruthless exploitation" in the country's industrial development and the beginning of a "new economy—grounded upon the exploration of the wide fields of technological research pioneering in laboratories and in workshops," Mr. Lund said, "this new economic revolution is well on the road to accomplishment. State socialism or economic planning under bureaucracies, calculated to hinder or to destroy free private enterprise, blocks progress."

Great Britain, he pointed out, "learned that lesson, and has lent strong support to trade association research through special subsidies. France, now under Hitler's heel, prosecuted pure research, but did not carry it through to industrial application. The totalitarian states took over the direction of research, but their objective has been war, not the welfare of their peoples. Thus under the Nazi rule, fundamental research has been neglected.

"The only sound and balanced program of research the world has seen," said Mr. Lund, "is that conducted by American free enterprise, dedicated, by the grace of God, to improving the living standards of our people."

Crediting the material advance in this country to the American patent system which was instituted over 150 years ago, Mr. Lund urged recognition of the patent system as the keystone of the new economy of technological advance. "If that system be maintained," he continued, "America will be guarded against economic hazards.

"There will be difficult days when this war is done, but the difficulties need not become disasters. The economic trend since the last war, even despite the depression, has brought more and better things at less and less cost to more and more people, and at the cost of less effort from the working man."

In conclusion, Mr. Lund said: "Fundamentally, what is needed is the American economic philosophy, the American way of life which has proved its powerful stimulus to progress—a way of life motivating our people by reward, not fear. A way of life that brings democracy, civil and religious liberty and free private enterprise."

Aircraft Official

C. Hart Miller

Elected a Vice-President of the Republic Aviation Corp. Mr. Miller formerly was director of military contracts for the company.

Ickes Urges Oil Trade Utilize Fully Railway Tank Cars

WASHINGTON (AP) — Interior Secretary Harold Ickes has requested the oil industry to utilize fully the nation's railroad tank car capacity even though "tank car movement will in many ways be more expensive than movements by other means."

Mr. Ickes, who is Defense Petroleum Co-ordinator, telegraphed his request to the various companies operating on the East Coast in another move to ease a predicted petroleum shortage in the East.

He suggested the oil companies might "find opportunity for minimizing the cost additions through the railroads' co-operation in the matter of special rates."

The Association of American Railroads has advised that several thousand tank cars were available

Chrysler Says Retail Price Rise Justified

DETROIT, June 26 (AP)—Recent retail price increases were necessitated by rising labor and material costs, Chrysler Corporation asserted today in a statement replying to a charge by Leon Henderson, Federal Price Control Administrator, that the corporation had refused to co-operate with his office.

Mr. Henderson made the charge last night in announcing that Chrysler had declined to withdraw the retail price increases at his request. The increases applied to Chrysler, De Soto, Dodge and Plymouth units of the corporation, and were announced at about the same time Ford, Studebaker, Hudson and Nash increased their retail listings.

Other Companies Follow Suit

Mr. Henderson last night released Studebaker, Hudson and Nash from his request for a withdrawal of the increases and commended Packard for having deferred similar advances at his request. Today Packard announced an increase ranging from $20 to $45, and said the advances had Mr. Henderson's approval.

The Chrysler statement today included a lengthy review of the corporation's participation in the defense program, which was cited as evidence of its desire to co-operate with the Government. The corporation has been building an army tank arsenal, designing anti-aircraft guns, its own type of airplane engine, aircraft landing gears, a new type of marine propulsion engine, trucks and other items.

"In the year ending May 31, 1941," the statement said, "we delivered to the Government $31,-666,171 worth of finished products . . . on this entire business we made $13,295, a profit of one twenty-fifth of 1 per cent."

Of car costs and prices, the statement cites increases for labor and materials, tools and supplies since current models were introduced last year.

Cost Increase 4.89 Per Cent

"The effect of these various pay roll and other increases," it said, "caused an estimated increase in the cost of these cars of $27.55, equal to 4.89 per cent of the cost of the car.

"On June 4, the corporation increased the prices of its domestic passenger cars by 4⅛ per cent which added to the corporation's income before taxes $26.62 per car."

Concerning corporation profits last year, to which reference was made in Mr. Henderson's statement, Chrysler Corporation said that "it is true that they amounted to $37,802,000," but emphasized that from those earnings $23,931,-000 was paid to stockholders in dividends, the balance remaining invested in the business to finance future expansion.

The statement pointed out that the corporation last year paid $53,-177,000 in taxes; $137,728,000 in wages and $453,596,000 to other businesses from which it purchases materials and supplies.

A. T. & T. Registers Huge Issue

WASHINGTON (AP) — American Telephone & Telegraph Company has filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering $233,584,900 of convertible debenture bonds—the largest single issue ever submitted for registration.

The statement also covered 2,-335,849 shares of capital stock to be reserved for conversion of the bonds, and warrants evidencing the right to subscribe to the bonds.

The company had made known some time ago its intention to raise considerable new money for plant improvement. Its statement, however, did not disclose the interest rate or the maturity dates of the bonds. This information will be filed later.

The bonds will be offered at par to holders of A. T. & T. capital stock of record July 25 on the basis of $100 principal amount for each eight shares of stock held. Subscription rights will expire August 29.

The company said that unsubscribed bonds would not be offered publicly, and there will be no underwriters.

Some of the proceeds, the company said, may be used to redeem some outstanding 5½ per cent bonds.

A. & P. Net Equals $7.92 on Common

NEW YORK (AP)—Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. reported for the fiscal year ended Feb. 28 net profit of $18,336,617, or $7.92 a common share, compared with $18,663,571 or $8.07 a share in the previous 12 months.

Gross sales totaled $1,115,774,058 compared with $990,358,339 in the previous year. Federal taxes were $7,100,000 against $4,035,000.

John A. Hartford, President, said: "More than 53 cents of every dollar spent in A. & P. stores for fruits and vegetables were returned to our suppliers last year as compared with 46.8 cents four years ago, a percentage well above the national average for produce marketed through all channels."

Bank Clearings Are Well Over Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings continued to show a vigorous rise over a year ago in the week ended June 25, although the total was nearly $1,000,000,000 below the high volume of the preceding week.

In 23 leading cities check transactions aggregated $6,246,217,000, an increase of 28 per cent over $4,-881,700,000 in the comparable 1940 period, Dun & Bradstreet reported. The total was $991,768,000 below the preceding week.

Anaconda Debentures Called

NEW YORK (AP)—Cornelius F. Kelley, Chairman, announced that directors of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. had authorized the calling for redemption on Aug. 11 of $2,100,000 of 4½ per cent sinking fund debentures. The total outstanding is $4,025,000. Redemption price is 101 plus accrued interest.

President Lauds Schram's Service

ABOARD ROOSEVELT TRAIN EN ROUTE TO HYDE PARK, N. Y., June 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt formally accepted today the resignation of Emil Schram as Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and said his qualities of integrity, vision and fidelity to public interest would give him "exceptional equipment for constructive service" as president of the New York Stock Exchange.

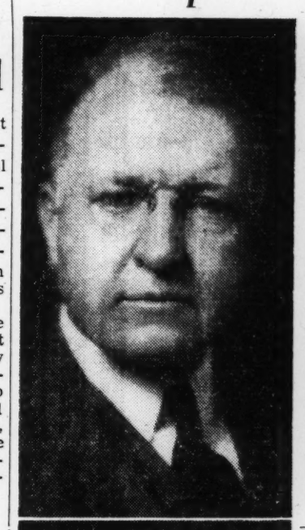
In a letter to Mr. Schram, released while Mr. Roosevelt was enroute by train to his home at Hyde Park, N. Y., for the week-end, the President expressed his appreciation of "the splendid work you have done," and wished Mr. Schram "all happiness and success in this new field of work."

Mr. Schram's letter of resignation, dated yesterday, expressed reluctance at his decision to leave the Federal service, but he promised to "remain on call should my services again be needed."

Canadian Exports Value Up

OTTAWA (CP)—Value of Canada's domestic exports rose sharply in May at $161,639,000 compared with $109,853,000 in the same month last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

N. Y. Telephone Officers Elected



Kaiden Studios; Blackstone Studios; Schuyler Studios

Top left: James W. Hubbell, Vice-President in Charge of Operations, will take over the presidency of the New York Telephone Co. upon the retirement of James L. Kilpatrick on July 31. Top right: Carl Whitmore, Vice-President of the company, named Vice-President in Charge of Operations, and (bottom) Oscar M. Taylor, Assistant Vice-President, appointed Vice-President in Charge of the Personnel Division.

Du Pont Completing Plans for Chemical Plant Near Detroit

NEW YORK (AP)—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. was reported as completing negotiations for 22 acres near Detroit on which to build a new chemical plant to make chlorinated solvents and other specialties for the automotive and metal industries.

While plans have not been completed, it was expected that the new plant would occupy land near the water front.

Chlorinated solvents are used largely by the motor industry to remove grease from castings. The R. & H. department of du Pont also makes cyanides, case hardening compounds, metallic sodium and ceramic colors.

The new plant might require larger chlorine capacity in the Detroit area since there has been an increasing shortage of that chemical which has been used increasingly in chemical processes.

It is reported that Michigan Alkali Co., one of the largest producers of alkalis and chlorine, is considered expanding its chlorine capacity, possibly with Detroit as a location.

Brick Makers Face Federal Indictment

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Federal indictments charging conspiracy to violate the anti-trust law were returned against six firms which investigators estimated furnish three-fourths of the fire brick needed to line the Nation's armament-making steel furnaces.

The indictments climaxed a two-weeks investigation directed by the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice.

Five operating companies are accused of each having a director on the board of the American Refractories Institute of Pittsburgh and through this setup are asserted to have conspired "to fix uniform, arbitrary and non-competitive prices."

Indicted in addition to the institute were General Refractories, of Philadelphia, its President, Floyd L. Greene, and Vice-President, Drew M. Thorpe; Harbison-Walker Refractories Company, Pittsburgh, its President, Raymond Willey, and Vice-President, W. B. Coullis; A. P. Green Fire Brick Company, Mexico, Mo., and Vice-President, H. B. Plunkett; North American Refractories Company, Cleveland, and Sales Manager, H. H. Hopwood; Laclede-Christy Clay Products Company, of St. Louis, and W. J. Westphalen, of St. Louis, President of the Institute.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 209

A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable August 1, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 10, 1941.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER
Treasurer

Boston, June 24, 1941

Engineering Awards For Week 312 P. C. Above 1940 Period

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the week ended June 26 were reported by the Engineering News-Record at $143,520,000, a gain of 312 per cent over the total for the corresponding week last year. The volume was 17 per cent under the previous week, which was high for the year.

For the last four weeks construction totals have topped the $100,-000,000 mark.

Public construction showed the widest increase over last year, 443 per cent, but the figure was down 18 per cent from the previous week's record total. Private awards were up 40 per cent compared with last year but 14 per cent under a week ago.

Values of the awards for the latest week compared as follows with the previous period and last year:

	June 26 '41	Prev. Week	1940 Week
Public constn	$127,448,000	$154,685,000	$23,448,000
Private	16,072,000	18,621,000	11,421,000

Of the public activities federal work represented $95,318,000 against $128,310,000 the preceding week and $4,752,000 last year. State and municipal work amounted to $32,130,000 against $26,375,000 and $18,696,000.

The current week's volume brings 1941 construction to $2,831,-403,000, a 104 per cent rise over the 26-week 1940 total. Private awards of $734,418,000 were 52 per cent higher and public construction, $2,106,985,000, was up 133 per cent as a result of a 564 per cent gain in federal work.

Excess Reserves Drop $160,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said lendable excess reserves of banks declined $160,000,000 to a total of $5,150,-000,000 in the week ended June 25.

The decline was due to a number of factors, including an increase of money in circulation and federal tax payments.

Rail Revenues Suggest Boom Level of '20's

NEW YORK (AP)—May revenue reports of railroads indicate the carriers as a group have regained earning powers comparable with the boom period of the 1920's, Wall Street statistical circles estimated.

For the last several months carloadings, operating revenues and net returns have traced an upward curve on the large expansion in traffic resulting from the national defense program. The revenue gains have been well distributed, but roads serving the important industrial regions have done better than the average.

The figures in hand suggest, according to railroad analysts, that total gross revenues and net income of the class I carriers for May will be the largest for that month since 1930, a year marked by general corporate prosperity despite the stock market crash in the late months of 1929. Some quarters estimated the net operating revenue of the carriers for May (these are net earnings before interest charges) would run close to the May, 1929, level.

Financial observers regard the change in the fortunes in the railroads as one of the notable business developments growing out of the huge gain in industrial activity in connection with the defense effort.

At the start of this year the carriers had shown only a moderate degree of recovery from a depression that had gripped all but a few stronger systems since the early 1930's and had forced numerous roads into reorganization proceedings to scale down capital debts.

Some of the roads reporting today for May showed these results compared with the same month a year ago:

New Haven Railroad—May net income (this is after all charges, including interest) $587,226, against a deficit of $607,875.

Baltimore & Ohio—May net operating income, $5,702,705, against $2,958,943.

New York Central—May net operating income, $5,133,024, against $2,873,605.

Santa Fe System—May net operating income, $2,865,723, against $631,637.

Boston & Maine—May net operating income, $1,091,228, against $509,455.

Lehigh Valley—May net income (estimated), $423,000, against $49,458.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 4s '54-44	111.22	111.22	111.22
10 3½s '49-46	110.29	110.29	110.29
10 4¼s '52-47	119.4	119.4	119.4
7 3¼s '52-49	113.10	113.10	113.10
8 3s '55-51	113.6	113.5	113.6
2 2s '55-53	105.3	105.3	105.3
17 2⅞s '60 '55	111.24	111.22	111.22
4 2½s '58-56	104.00	104.00	104.00
10 2¾s '65-60	111.19	111.19	111.19
7 3s '80	104¼	104⅛	104⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
14 Alleghany cv 5s '44	88¼	88	88
22 Alleghany cv 5s '49	75¼	74¼	74¾
5 Alleghany 5s '50 st	52	52	52
9 Allis Chamm cv 4s '52	108	107¾	108
4 Am & For P5s 2030	56½	56	56
27 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102⅜	102½	02⅝
5 Ah Int 5½s '49	102	101½	101½
5 Am T & T 3¼s '66	108⅝	108½	108½
2 Am T & T 3¼s '61	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Am W W & E 6s 75	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	103½	103	103⅓
6 Ann Arbor 4s 95	56½	56½	56½
9 Arm Del 4s 57	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Arm Del 4s 55	106	106	106
4 A T & S F 4s'95	108¾	108⅝	108¾
A T & S F aj 4s'95	91	91	91
1 A T & S F aj 4s'95 st	91	91	91
9 AT&SF 4½s '48	104	104	104
10 A C Line 1st 4s '52	76	75¼	75¼
2 A C Line cl 4s '52	70	69¾	70
9 A C Line 4½s '64	64½	64½	64½
30 A C Line 5s '45	89½	89¼	89¼
3 Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	36½	36¼	36½
4 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	33¾	33½	33¾
7 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	98½	98½	98½
16 Sa&Ob 1st mtg '48 st	64	64	64
14 B&O '95 st A	34¼	35	35
6 B&O '95 st C	49	39¾	39¾
75 B&O 2000 st D	35¼	34⅞	35½
2 B&O '96 st P	35	35	35
104 B&O cv '60 st	29½	29	29⅛
1 B&O 4s '48	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
2 B&O S W '50 st	44¾	44½	44½
5 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	46½	46	46½
2 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	85½	85½	85½
13 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	111	110⅜	111
1 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	133½	133½	133½
2 BenefIndLoan2¼s'50	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
164 Boston&Me 4½s '70	30¼	29⅞	30
27 Boston&Me 4s '60	68½	68⅛	68¼
9 Bos & NY Air L 4s '55	18	18	18
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	110½	110½	110½
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	110	110	110
9 Buf R&P 5s '57 st	42¼	41½	42¼
25 Bur C R&No 5s '34	7	7	7
80 Bur C R&No 5s '34 ct	6½	6	6½
2 Bush Term 5s '55	50¼	50	50¼
2 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	75½	75	75½
12 Can Nat 5s '60 July	102	102	102
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	102	102	102
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	99	99	99
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	107¾	107½	107¾
2 Can Pac 5s '54	81½	81	81½
3 Can Pac 4s perp	63¾	63¾	63¾
1 Caro C&O 4s '65	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	102	102	102
5 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	96½	96½	96½
10 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	28½	28¼	28½
3 Cen Ga W Ind 4s 52	93¾	93⅜	93½
13 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45‡‖	13⅜	13	13
5 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45†	49½	49½	49½
5 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46†	11	11	11
7 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	108⅜	108	108
8 Cen Pac 5s 60	55	55	55
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	74	74	74
2 Cen RRNJ 5s 87†	19	19	19
11 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	17½	17	17½
16 Cen RR NJ 4s 87†	17½	17⅛	17½
5 Certain-td 5½s 48	86	85¾	86
1 Champion P&F 4¾s50	105½	105½	105½
6 C&O 3½s 96 D	104¼	104¼	104¼
59 Chi&Alton 3s 49†	16¾	14½	16½
3 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 CB¾Q 4½s '77	75	75	75
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	82¾	82¾	82¾
4 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	97¼	97	97¼
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93½	93¼	93½
10 Chi&E Ill inc 97‡	24½	24	24½
8 ChiGtWnc 4½s 2038	34¾	34½	34½
13 Chi Gt West 4s 88	67	67	67
2 Chi I & L 6s 47†	28	27¾	28
2 Chi I¾A 5s 66†	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
3 Chi I & L 4s 47†	24¾	24¾	24¾
140 ChiMStP & Pac 5s '75†	10¼	10¼	10⅜
44 CMMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3¼	3¼	3¼
5 CM¾SP 4¾s 89A†	39¾	39¾	39¾
2 CM&SP 4½s 89C†	40	39¾	40
56 CM&SP 4½s 89E†	40	39½	39½
91 CM&SP gen 4s 89†	40	38⅝	40
6 CM¾SP 5½s 89 B†	37½	37½	37½
56 Chi&NW 6½s 36†‖	35½	34½	35
42 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	21	20	20
52 Chi&NW gm 5s 87†	29¼	28¾	29¼
29 Chi&NY 4¾s 87†	29	28¾	29
155 Chi¾NW cv 4½s 49†	28¼	27½	28¼
10 Chi&NW gm 4½s 87	28½	28½	28½
68 Chi&NW 4½s 2037†	20	19½	19½
20 Chi&NW 4½s 2037Cf	20	19¼	19½
8 Chi&NW 4s 87†	28¾	27⅝	27⅝
8 Chi&NW 4s 87 st†	28½	28	28
29 Chi & NW 3½s 87†	28	27½	27½
33 CRI¾P 4½s 52A†‖	14⅝	14¼	14¼
13 CRI¾P 4½s52A ct†	13½	13¼	13¼
37 CRI&P cv 4½s 60†	2	1⅞	2
73 CRI&P 4s 88†	23¾	23	23
1 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	20½	20½	20½
35 CRI&P 4s 88 ct reg	19½	19¼	19½
87 CRI&J rfg 4s 34‡	13¾	12¾	13¾
190 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct†	12	11¾	11¾
1 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s 60	65½	65½	65½
25 Ch&SE inc 5s 60	52¼	52¼	52¼
5Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	101	101⅞	101
6 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	96	96	96
6 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	93½	93⅜	93½
4 Chidlo Co 5s 43	37½	37½	37½
5 Choc Okla & G 5s 52	17¼	17¼	17¼
19 CCC&StL 4½s 77	55¾	55½	55½
2 ClevUnTerm5s 73	76¼	76	76¼
5 Clev Un Term 4½s 77	69½	68¾	68¾
1 Col P&L 5s 70	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
13 Col&So 4½s 80	21¾	21¼	21¾
15 Columbia G 5s 52May	103⅜	103¼	103¼
1 Coulmbia G 5s 1961	103¼	103¼	103¼
14 Coml Mack ine 69ww	46¼	46	46¼
6 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104½	104¼	104¼
2 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	25	25	25
1 Consum Pow 3½s 65	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
2 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	16¾	16¾	16¾
29 Cuba RR 5s 52	24½	24¼	24¼
4 Curtis Pub 3s 55	98½	98½	98½
1 Dayton P&L 3s 70	107¼	107¼	107¼
51 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	53⅜	53	53⅜
2 Del P&L 4½s 71	107½	107½	107½
20 D&RG 4½s 36	15¼	14⅝	15
43 D&RG West 5s 78	15¼	14⅞	14⅞
3 Det Ed 3s '70	106¼	106¼	106¼

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
40 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106½	106	106
56 Erie rfg 5s '67	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛
42 Erie rfg 5s '75	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛
10 Erie 1st 4s '96	95½	95½	95½
6 Erie gen lien 4s '96	59⅞	59⅝	59⅝
2 Fed Lt & T 6s '54 B	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
2 Fla E Cst 4½s '50	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
31 Gen Stl Cast 4½s '49	93	92½	93
1 Goodrich 4¼s '56	106½	106½	106½
6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	104⅜	104	104
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	92	91⅝	92
9 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	91¾	91⅜	91½
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	107	107	107
11 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	100¾	100½	100¾
6 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	97½	97½	97½
5 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	82½	82⅛	82½
11 Gulf M & Oh 4s '75	70⅛	69⅞	70
4 Gulf M & O inc 2015	48¼	48	48¼
2 Hoe & Co 1st mag '44	94¼	94¼	94¼
25 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	37⅛	36⅞	37
8 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	44¾	44⅜	44¾
7 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
8 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
17 Ill Cen 4s '52	44½	44	44½
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	44⅝	44½	44⅝
8 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	46¾	46¼	46¼
20 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	49⅞	49½	49¾
19 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	45	44⅞	45
1 Inspirat C Cop 4s'52	100	100	100
5 Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	100½	100¼	100½
23 Int Gt Nor aj 6s'52	1½	1⅜	1½
34 Int Gt Nor 5s'56 B	17¼	16¾	16¾
31 Int Gt Nor 5s'56 C	17¼	16¾	17
11 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	37⅜	37	37⅜
12 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	89⅛	88¾	88¾
3 Int Ry C Am 5s'47	80	80	80
27 Int T&T 4½s'52	43¼	42⅞	42⅞
13 Int T&T 5s'55	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛
19 KCFtS&Mem 4s'36	46⅜	46	46
1 Kentucky Cen 4s'87	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
12 Koppers Co 3½s'61	105	105	105
15 Lac Gas 5½s'53	68¼	68	68
8 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	68	67½	68
1 L S & M S 3½s'97	90¾	90¾	90¾
3 Leh C&N 4½s'54 C	73	72½	73
1 Leh Val Coal 5s'44 st	100	100	100
25 Leh Val Coal 5s'54	60½	58	60½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s'64	58	58	58
3 Leh Val Coal 5s'64 st	58½	57	58½
3 Leh Val Coal 5s'74 st	58½	57	58½
18 Leh Val NY 4½s'50	48	47⅝	47⅝
13 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	33⅞	33¾	33¾
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31¼	31¼	31¼
21 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	28¾	28½	28¾
14 Liggett & M 7s '44	119	119	119
2 Lion Oil cv 4½s'52	100¼	100¼	100¼
42 South Ry gen 4s 56	62½	62	62
2 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	111½	111½	111½
3 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105¾	105½	105¾
5 Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53	105½	105½	105½
12 Studebaker cv 6s'45	106	106	106
1 Tex Corp 3s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Tex Corp 3s '69	106¾	106½	106¾
1 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	70¾	70¾	70¾
19 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	70⅛	70⅛	70⅜
5 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	70⅛	70⅛	70⅜
12 Third Ave aj 5s '60	16½	16¼	16¼
4 Third Ave 4s '60	52	51⅞	52
1 Tol&Ohio Cen 3½s'60	93	93	93
7 T St L & W 4s '50	81½	81½	81½
7 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	105½	105½	105½
6 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112	111¾	111¾
9 Un Pac 3½s '80	106⅜	106	106
7 Un Pac 3½s '70	98⅜	98¼	98¼
5 Unit Drug 5s '53	87	87	87
10 U S Steel 2.20s '50	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 U S Steel 2.25s '51	101½	101½	101½
1 Utah L&T Pac 5s '44	103½	103½	103½
1 Utah P & L 5s '44	103	103	103
1 Va&SW 1st 5s 2003	87½	87½	87½
5 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
30 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	53¾	56¾	53¾
41 Wabash 1st 5s '39	61	60	61
11 Wabash 2d 5s '39	19	18½	19
11 WabashOma 3½s '41	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
3 Wabash 5s '76 B	13	12½	13
WabashTolRCh4s'41	54¼	54¼	54¼
3 Wheelin 4s'55	83¾	83	83¾
2 Warner Bros 6s '48	95	95	95
5 Warren Bros 6s '41	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝
1 Warren Ry 3½s 2000	34	34	34
10 Wash Ry & El 4½s	52¼	52¼	52¼
2 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
1 Westn Md 5½s '77A	101½	101½	101½
1 Westn Md 4s '52	92	92	92
1 WestnPacists5s'46	26¼	25¾	25⅞
27 Western Pac 5s 46 asd	25½	25½	25½
15 Western Un 5s '51	83	82½	82½
1 Western Un 5s '60	81	81	81
1 Western Un 4½s '50	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
6 Wheel Stl 3½s'66	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
1 Wilson & Co 4¼s '55	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Wis Cen 4s '49	38	38	38
4 Wis Cen 4sS&D '36	10½	10½	10½
28 YoungS&T cv 4s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
13 Young S&T 3¼s '60	101¾	101½	101½

Foreign Bonds

9 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	85⅝	85⅜	85⅜
9 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	63	62¾	63
3 Argentine 4s '72 An	63	63	63
6 Argentine 4½s '71	71½	71	71½
19 Australia 5s '55	65½	64¾	65½
4 Australia 5s '57	65¼	64	65¼
10 Australia 4½s '56	57¼	56	57¼
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Brisbane 5s 58	60	60	60
6 Buen A 4¾s 57	48¾	48¾	48¾
15 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	48¼	48¼	48¼
15 Buen A 4½s Apr 76	48⅝	48⅜	48⅜
3 Canada 5s 52	102	102	102
1 Canada 4s 6	99	99	99
1 Canada 3¼s 61	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Canadais 67	87	87	87
4 Chile MtgBk6s 61 asd	10½	10½	10½
1 Chile 6s 60	13	13	13
1 Chile 6s 60 asd	11½	11½	11½
5 Colomb 6s 6s Jan	35¾	35¾	35¾
1 Cordoba Pv 7s 42	81	81	81
2 Den 6s '42 wd	61	61	61
2 Den 5½s '55 wd	54	54	54
17 Ger Gov 5½s '65	7	6⅝	6⅞
3 Haiti 6s '52	55	55	55
15 Japan 5½s '65	70	70	70
1 Kreuger&T 5s '59 ct	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 Met Water 5½s '50	60	60	60
1 Montevideo 7s 52	60½	60½	60½
3 N Sou Wales 5s 57	67	67	67
4 N Sou Wales 5s 58	67	66	67
3 Norway 6s 43 wd	71	70	71
4 Orient Dev 5½s 58	41⅜	41	41
1 Peru 1st 6s 60	6½	6½	6½
1 Rhine-Westph 6s '52	8½	8½	8½
3 Rio G do Sul 6s 68	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
40 Santa Fe (Prov) 4s '64	59	58¾	59
1 San Paul Cty 6½s '57	11½	11½	11½
7 Sao Paulo Et 7s '40	58	57¾	57¾
1 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	17½	17½	17½
1 Sydney 5½s '55	66	66	66
1 Taiwan El P 5½s '71	46½	46½	46½
1 Tokyo City 5½s '61	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 Ujigawa El P 7s '45	85	85	85
5 Urug aj 3¾s4s4¼s'79	43⅛	43	43

Bond Sales (in dollars)—Total today, 7,081,000; previous day, 13,128,100; week ago, 5,969,800; year ago, 5,230,800; two years ago, 5,766,300; Jan. 1 to date, 1,086,684,252, year ago, 844,224,600; two years ago, 873,334,675.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6¾	7¾
American Hardware Co	21½	24
American Manufacturing	21½	23½
American Manufac 5pf	80	83
American Viscose	24	25
Do pf	110¼	112¼
American Wringer Co	5	7
†Amoskeag Company	20	25
†Amoskeag Company pf	72	76
Appleton Company	22½	24½
Appleton Company 7pf	105	109
Applied Arts Corp	3¼	4¼
Arlington Mills	39	42
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	22¾	24¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¾	3¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	16½	18½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23¾	25¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical pf	109	113
Berkshrire Fine Spinning	6⅛	7⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	59½	64½
Bird & Son Inc 5pf	101	105
Boston Wharf Company	13¾	15¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	26½	29¼
Botany Worsted Mills pf	4⅛	5⅛
Brinks Inc	18	...
Campbell A S Co Inc	10½	12½
Central Railway Signal A	37	...
Chain Store Real Estate	31	34
Chapman Valve Manufac	12¾	14¾
Collyer Insulated Mfg Co	22¾	24¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	100½	103½
Dewey & Almy Chem 5 pf	27	30
Domestic Finance Corp pf	2¼	3¼
Douglas W L Shoe Co pf	65½	69½
Draper Company	13¼	15¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	4	5
Eastern Corporation	2	3
Eastern Corporation pf	14¾	14¾
Exolon Co	13	15
Family Loan Society Inc	17½	...
Family Loan Society pf A	24	27
Franklin Process	31½	34½
Fruit of the Loom	6¾	8¼
General Fire Extinguisher	14	16
General Machinery	23¾	24
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	14	16
Goodall Worsted Company	23	27
Gratin & Knight Co	5⅞	6⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	65¼	70¼
Graton & Knight Co pf B	23	26
Great Northern Paper Co	36¼	38¼
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	61	66
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	61	66
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	16	19
Harrington & Richardson	5	6
Heywood-Wakefield Co	7½	9
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	103¼	123¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18¼	20¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	26½
Hooker Electro Chem	153¼	19
Hygrade Sylvania Corp	35½	38
Hygrade Sylvania Corp	35½	38
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	42½	44½
Keith George E Co	8½	10

Industrial Stocks (cont)

Kendall Company	8½	10½
Kennedy's Inc pf	16⅞	18⅜
King-Seeley Corp	7¾	9¾
Landers Frary & Clark	21	23½
Lawrence Portland Cement	14	16
Lincoln Stores Inc	21¾	23¾
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	...
Ludlow Mfg Associates	102	107
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	53¾	56¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	23½	25
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	83½	85½
Mid-West Refineries Co	2.80	3.60
Millers Falls Company	9	11
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	5⅛	6⅛
Nashawena Mills	10½	12½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	6	10
Nashua Manufacturing Co	9½	12
Nashua Man Co 1st pf	47	50
Nashua Man Co 2d pf	11	13
National Chemical & Mfg	7	9½
National Shirt Shops	4¾	6¼
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	32½	35½
Newmarket Manufac Co	35	38
Nicholson File Company	32¼	35¼
Nonquitt Mills	27	30
Parker Appliance	13	15
Plymouth Cordage Company	94	99
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	15½	...
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	55	...
Quissett Mill	9	11
Remington Arms Co Inc	4⅛	5⅛
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	16¼	18¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf A	20	22
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	30	34
Sanford Mills	23½	27½
Submarine Signal Co	26	29
Tampax Inc	2⅛	3⅛
Triumph Explosives Inc	3	4
Union Premier Food Strs pf	42	45
United Elastic Corp	7¾	9
U S Envelope Company	44½	49½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	106	111
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	38¼	41
WPR Radio Station Detroit	25¼	28¾
Waltham Watch Co pf	1½	3
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	16	20
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	84	...
Wamsutta Mills Inc	12	14
Warner & Swasey Co	22½	25
Western Real Est Trustees	31	...
West Point Manufacturing	34½	37

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	101½	103½
Blackston V G & E	4	1965	109	—
Cen Maine Power	3½	1966	107	108½
Florida Pub Ser	5	1956	103	105
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	104	106½
Gulf Power Co	5	1968	104	—
Idaho Power	3¾	1967	109½	111
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	103¾	105¾
Mississippi River Pr	5	1947	104	—
Narragansett El	3½	1968	110	111½
N Y State El & G	3¾	1964	109½	111
North Boston Ltg	3½	1947	104½	106
P S of N H ser D	3¾	1960	107	—
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	105	—
Springfield G & El	5	1957	104¾	—
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	103	—
Wisconsin Gas & El	3½	1960	108	110
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	108	110

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	108	111
Arkansas Pow & Lt $7 pf	84	88
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	84	88
Blackstone V G & E 6 pf	113	...
Buff Niag 6.4 pf	16¼	18¼
Cen Illinois Public C ..6 pf	85	89
Derby Gas & Elec 7 pf	64	68
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	131	135
Gen l Wat G & E $3 pf	40	43
Interstate Nat Gas	20¼	23¼
Jamaica Water Supply	27	30
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	105	109
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	101	105
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	101¼	105¼
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	99	103
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	109	113
New Rochelle Wat pf	10	13
No States Power Del 5 pf	110½	113½
No States Power Del 6 pf	69	73
No States Power Del 7 pf	77	82
Ohio Power 4½ pf	109	112
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	105	108
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	113	117
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	81	85
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	109¼	113¼
Pub Serv Okla 5 pf	101½	104½
Public Electric Lt pf	83½	88½
Roch Gas & E 5 pf	95¾	99¾
Roch Gas & E 6 pf	102¼	106¼
*San Diego Gas & Elec	13⅜	15⅜
Savannah Elec & Pr 6 pf	16¼	18¼
Sierra Pacific Power Co	18½	20⅛
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	114	...
Tampa Electric Co	20	21½
Texas El Serv 6 pf	97½	101
Texas Pwr & Lt 6 pf	100½	101½
Washington Ry & Elec units	13¾	15⅜

*Ex-dividend.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec	19	21½
do 6 pf	140	...
do 7 pf	110	...
Brockton G & L	4¼	5¼
Beverly Gas & Elec	51½	55
Central Me Pwr 6 pf	99	103
do 7 pf	110	114
Cen Vt Pub Serv 6 pf	103	107
Conn Lt & Power	41½	44
Cumb City Pwr & Lt 6 pf	111	115
East Util Assoc	22⅜	24⅜
do conv	27⅜	27⅝
Fall River G Wks	17	20
Fitchburg G & El	38½	42½
Green Mt Power pf	61	65
Hartford Elec	56	59
Haverhill Elec	36	40
Haverhill Gas	9	11
Holyoke Water Power	13½

U. S. Stand Held Unchanged By Russia's Role in War

By Ralph W Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Midwest reaction to Germany's declaration of war on Russia, important because of the concentration here of isolationist sentiment, has not yet been what observers feel Hitler had hoped for. It has not, in other words, brought any sweeping change of public opinion, or further befogged the issue.

The attitude of the confirmed isolationist generally is, as would be expected, that the new situation relieves Britain and thus relieves this Nation of any obligation—if there ever had been any, they are quick to say—to assist Britain. This actually is no change of opinion, however, for those who so reason have consistently opposed effective aid to Britain. They now simply grasp this new turn of affairs as ammunition in their campaign to further resist administration efforts.

There is some lifting of eyebrows at the idea of collaborating in any way with Communist Russia, even against such a common enemy as Naziism. This angle is not openly or widely discussed yet, though, except in the local Hearst paper, which, of course, expresses the national Hearst policy, not only isolationist, but rabidly anti-Communist.

The Tribune's View

The immediate and most widespread reaction in the isolationist field is epitomized probably by an editorial in the isolationist, anti-British Chicago Tribune, headed "The Heat Is Off."

"The news is hardly less welcome in this country," says the Tribune, "than in Britain, for it means that if there ever was any justification for our intervention in arms, that justification no longer exists. The heat is off. The pressure upon us is relaxed. We can face our problems calmly, confident that Britain is in no immediate danger."

The America First Committee headquarters here has not yet issued an official statement, but it is recognized that the Tribune editorial adequately expresses the sentiments of the leaders of this committee.

If the weight of such opinion were to have an influence on the Nation's foreign policy and on the prosecution of its defense production program, it would long since have been felt, observers agree. It is noted that in spite of this feeling, admittedly held by many patriotic and sincere persons, the national policy reflects the view of the majority, which, even here in this isolationist territory, prefers an aggressive sort of defense against totalitarianism.

Isolationist View

Gen. Robert E. Wood, acting Chairman of the America First Committee, declared that Russia's entry into the war should "settle once and for all the interventionist issue here at home," and added that the interventionists could "hardly ask the people of America to take up arms behind the Red Flag of Stalin."

Strong denial of the statement that "the heat is off" comes from the local branch of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies. They insist that on the contrary, this involvement of Russia makes aggressive action by the United States all the more necessary. For, they point out, if Germany subdues Russia, which is entirely possible, it will be in a stronger position than ever, with no threat from its rear and with the supplies and resources it so badly needs.

Individual comment on this new situation shows some retrenchment in opinion on both sides, but also some shifts here and there. One competent person, an active Republican, formerly an isolationist—in fact, he campaigned for an outstanding Illinois Republican isolationist now in the Senate—and also an active worker in the American Legion which has done so much in exposing and opposing "Red" activity, said: "It's something of a paradox, but I believe now that the greater danger is from Hitler, not Stalin, at the moment."

Want Action Now

One businessman of whom inquiries were made said that on Monday morning he had informally polled some 15 persons coming in on his train, and that not only were they unbefogged by the Hitler strategy, but to a man had urged a decisive blow at once against Naziism.

It cannot be overlooked, however, that isolationist organizations such as the America First Committee and the Keep America Out of War Committee, have taken new heart and are waging a relentless campaign to stir public action against the Administration's policy.

Timber Wealth in River Beds Salvaged for Defense Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JONESBORO, Ark.—The increasing need for lumber used in such national defense industries as shipbuilding, army camps, munition plants, and housing projects has sent sawmill operators scurrying into new areas of the Mid-South in search of timber to supply demands.

Isolated cut-over districts which were abandoned by lumber plants earlier in the century after all the marketable timber had been cut off are being sought out by small feeder mills which are cutting small logs from trees which have developed since the big mills moved out.

But probably the most striking instances are those in which sawmill operators are draining old mill ponds, abandoned long ago, and dragging the bottoms of rivers which nearly a half-century ago were used extensively for floating logs to mills. Particularly valuable logs are being pulled up out of the muddy ooze of sawmill ponds, creeks, and rivers where they have lain for 40 or 50 years.

Except for being decayed slightly at the ends and to a depth of from one to two inches on the outside, the logs usually are in a good state of preservation. Cypress and oak logs are pointed out as outstanding examples of valuable timber that has been salvaged from river bottoms in this area.

Large Supply Available

One of the most successful sawmill operators engaging in salvaging logs from river bottoms is Charlie Etchison, who has a small plant at Shavers Eddy on Black River, northwest of here. Mr. Etchison says he uses a motorboat to locate logs which often can be located by peering through clear waters of the river. Grappling hooks are dropped and fastened onto logs or occasionally a raft of logs. The sunken timber is then pulled to the surface by a power-driven windlass and derrick located on the shore.

In Black, White, and St. Francis Rivers of Northeast Arkansas veteran river timbermen point out that thousands of valuable logs are now resting on the bottoms of the streams.

Not only are cypress, oak and gun logs found in plentiful quantities, but sawmill operators say good cottonwood and pine logs are frequently brought to the top and cut up into lumber.

Mill ponds have also taken on new significance to sawmill operators. At Grandin, Mo., for instance, a five-acre mill pond has been drained by Charles Greenfelder, sawmill owner, where an estimated 2,000,000 board feet of virgin pine logs will be salvaged after having lain in the water for over 32 years.

Large Plant Abandoned

The Missouri Lumber and Mining Company, pioneers in the Southeast Missouri lumber industry, started dumping logs into the pond about 60 years ago when its big sawmill plant was in operation at that point. However, because of poor transportation facilities in that area at the time, the plant was abandoned, with valuable logs still in the pond, the logs being submerged.

In one section of the mill pond, a walnut log estimated to be worth $500, is believed to be lying in the mud, as the valuable log was never placed on the saw rack after being dumped into the waters of the pond.

The most extensive operations, however, of these log salvagers are along rivers which during the early part of the century carried heavy traffic in log rafts. Besides the Black, White, and St. Francis Rivers in this area, sawmill operators along the Arkansas and Ouachita Rivers in South Arkansas are also taking advantage of this means of obtaining logs at small costs.

Not far from Helena Bean Hicks has raised many valuable logs from the bottom of Big Creek where they have been buried in the muddy bottom for 50 years or longer. Most of the logs in this instance were oak, while some were pine. Some of the largest log rafts in the country were floated down the Mississippi River to Helena during the nineties and just at the turn of the century when between 40 and 50 sawmill plants and wood-working mills were located at that point.

Fresh Milk Served To American Army

NEW YORK (AP)—United States soldiers in cantonments and on maneuvers have fresh milk in their daily diet, the Milk Industry Foundation reported June 26, for the first time since the Revolutionary War.

More than 350,000 quarts of fresh milk, as well as 20 tons of butter and more than 10 tons of cheese, are consumed daily under the present diet which calls for 8 oz. of milk, 2 oz. of butter, 1 oz. of evaporated milk and ¼ oz. of cheese for each man. This demand for fresh milk and daily products means that more than 1,000,000 quarts of milk are required each day for pasteurizing and distribution or processing into dairy products for the Army.

The Milk Industry Foundation also reported that sales of fluid milk during May increased 8.9 per cent over the same period a year ago. The daily average for May showed sales of 7,162,696 quarts compared with 6,576,696 quarts in May, 1940.

Milk Raised Cent In Chicago Area

CHICAGO, June 27 (AP)—Two major milk distributors announced today that the price of milk would be raised 1 cent a quart on July 1 to compensate for increased labor costs and rising food markets.

The present price of home delivered Grade A milk is 13 cents a quart. Storekeepers, who now buy milk from the dairies at 9½ cents, will be charged 10½ cents after July 1 and were expected to pass the raise along to customers.

These increases, along with raises of 3 cents a quart and 2 cents a pint in retail prices of cream, will cost consumers in the Chicago area nearly $400,000 a month, the dairies estimated.

Americans in Reich Are Limited to $400 Monthly From Funds

BERLIN, June 27 (AP)—American citizens with bank accounts in Germany, including Embassy and Consular officials, may draw no more than 1,000 marks a month (nominally about $400) from their accounts under an order published yesterday in retaliation to the American measure freezing German assets in the United States.

American citizens who have made their homes continuously and exclusively in Germany since June 17, 1940, are exempted from terms of the measure, however.

The order also provided that the United States Embassy, American Consulates in Germany and the American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin as well as American citizens may dispose of their property in Germany only with the approval of authorities.

The allowance of 1,000 marks a month from bank accounts is the combined total for all members of depositors' families.

Halt on Picketing Explained by Neff

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—Dr. Walter Scott Neff denied yesterday that the American Peace Mobilization stopped picketing the White House because of the outbreak of war between Germany and Soviet Russia.

Dr. Neff, executive secretary of the New York Chapter, said the A. P. M.'s National Council decided Thursday to call off the pickets, that the picketing stopped Saturday and that war broke on Sunday.

A suspended City College psychology instructor, Dr. Neff gave his testimony while being cross-examined as a character witness for Morris U. Schappes, suspended member of the City College English Department. Mr. Schappes is being tried on a perjury charge growing out of his appearance before the Rapp-Coudert Legislative Committee investigating subversive activities in City schools.

Separate Defense Offered by Texas

AUSTIN, Texas, June 27 (AP)—Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel said in a campaign broadcast he had proposed to President Roosevelt that the State of Texas build its own Navy, air fleet, and Army "just as if we were still the Republic of Texas."

Mr. Roosevelt termed the plan "breathtaking," Mr. O'Daniel added, but said he did not feel that "we should impose upon the State of Texas, no matter how willing, a larger proportion of the burden of national defense than the other states are being called upon to bear."

Governor O'Daniel, who seeks the United States Senate seat of the late Morris Sheppard, wrote to the President Jan. 29. Mr. Roosevelt's reply was dated Feb. 5.

In his letter Governor O'Daniel said he proposed the President set up a separate defense commission and let the Lone Star State "build a Navy, an air fleet, a mechanized Army and arms and ammunition that will stop any nation or combination of nations from coming into the United States from the South. . . .

"We will not use Texas draftees. We will supply our own man power, and our own Texas raw material, of which we have a variety and an abundance," he wrote.

The senatorial election will be held Saturday. Twenty-six other candidates are in the race.

Waterwork Experts Join to Aid Defense

TORONTO, June 27 (AP)—The Executive Council of the American Waterworks Association, in convention here, yesterday named a special committee to co-operate with Federal authorities at Washington in defense matters concerning waterworks systems.

All members of the Association were asked to consult with the committee in New York concerning all defense problems and the problems of procuring materials for waterworks systems. Chlorine for civilian use needed by the 15,000 waterworks systems of America now is on a parity with military defense materials on the United States priority lists.

The Committee consists of Louis R. Howson of Chicago, Chairman; Abel Wolman of Johns Hopkins University, Eugene Dugger of Newport News, Va., Boyd Bennett of New York City, and Harry Jordon of New York City.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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The Garden House Inn West Dennis, Cape Cod, Mass.—A small homelike hotel; pleasant rooms, delicious meals; free transportation to beach; select clientele. Route 28. Tel Harwich 358-W-1.

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United States and Canada

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CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

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LONG ISLAND (Amityville) N. Y.—4 rooms, bath, furnished; outskirts of town, 2 blocks from station, one hour from city; Frigidaire, garage, ideal for couple; July and August, or August only. Call Amityville 1399 evenings. 118 Sterling Place.

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CAPE COD cottage for rent, August; 7-rm. shore cot., garage, screened summer house, large yard, modern, sleeps 10; $125 month. C. E. WALKER, No. Eastham, Cape Cod, Mass.

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Home of Zoric Dry Cleaning
38 Ames Street Greenfield, Mass.
TELEPHONE 3637

Tropical Worsted Suits
$15.00 up
Straw Hats, $1.50 to $5.00
FARR & WILLARD
Mansion House Block
Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
Vacation time is near. Let us make your car ready.
GREEN & DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 8310
Mobilgas

JANTZEN SWIM SUITS
Badminton, Golf and Tennis Supplies, Keds, Sneakers, and Kedettes. Camp Supplies.
Haverhill Rubber Co.
SPORT SHOP
38 MAIN STREET TEL. 1481

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
D. J. Atwood—*Grocer*
520 Main Street Tel. 980

HINGHAM

VIRGINIA HASTINGS CHILDREN'S SHOP
Boys' and Girls' Play Suits
Dresses, six months to teen 16
Women's Nylon and Silk Hosiery
North Street Hingham

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

MASSACHUSETTS

HINGHAM

(Continued)

Martha Gay Shop
Specializing in women's smart summer wear for sports and every occasion.
122 NORTH ST. HINGHAM 0018

WE CARRY
Cornfed Steer Beef, Genuine Spring Lamb, Native Poultry, Fresh Vegetables Daily, S. S. Pierce's Canned Goods, Durland's Canadian Health Bread
DYKEMAN'S MARKET
Hing. 0091—0092

Beachwear
Bathing Suits — Slacksuits
Sharkskin Playsuits — Bathing Caps
Children's Sun Suits
YOUNG & CO.
21 Main Street Hingham
313 Main Street East Weymouth

Good Shoes for All the Family
Expert Repair Work Promptly Done
Peter's SHOE STORE
South Street, Hingham

HOLBROOK

HOOKER BROS.
Ice Cream
Holbrook, Mass.
Tel. Randolph 470

HOLYOKE

On the AIR
Every Day 8:05 to 9:00 A. M.
STEIGER'S
Station WHYN
1400 kc
Steiger's
HOLYOKE, MASS.

Natural Bridge Shoes
come in light, airy models and streamlined designs. Come in, try on these lovely little shoes.
Buy With Confidence
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
168 High Street

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
320 PARK STREET

HYANNIS

Suburban Gas Corporation
A. E. Daunhinee, Manager
Junction Route 28 and East Main Street
Tel. Hyannis 686
Gas and Electric Appliances
GLENWOOD HOTPOINT
Tank Gas Service for Entire Cape

LAWRENCE

Beach and Play Clothes
for
Sun and Fun
CHERRY & WEBB'S
Beach and Play Shop, Second Floor

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167 Andover 274

LEXINGTON

Colonial Garage, Inc.
Buick Dealer
1668 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0862

Complete Service on All Makes of Cars
OPEN 24 HOURS

HUBRITE and ANN COLBY
Summer Dresses—3.95-5.95
Pure Silk Slips—2.00
Rayon and Taffeta Slips—1.00
Vanity Fair Hosiery—89c-1.15
Vanity Fair Nylon Hosiery—1.35
Miss Maclean's Specialty Shop
1839 Massachusetts Ave., Opp. Arcade

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1600

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON
(Continued)

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries, Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry, Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Products

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
invites you to visit
THE NEW SPORTSWEAR DEPARTMENT
SECOND FLOOR
The largest and best assortment of Bathing Suits and Sport Clothes in Lowell

JOSEF'S
Salon of Individual Hair Design
502 Hildreth Bldg. Dial 6331
LOWELL, MASS.

The Home of Thoroughbred Fashions
CHERRY & WEBB'S
LOWELL Phone 7661

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

LYNN

Men's Tropical Worsted 2-Piece Summer Suits
Coat and trousers as light as a feather, yet tailored so as to withstand summer wear and tear and still look neat and dressy. The same models and colors as our regular weight suits, only 30% lighter.
$19.75 and $22.50

Goddard Bros
MARKET ST. TELEPHONE LY 2-3737
LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE MEN'S STORE

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS
Kyanize Paint and Varnish Product—made in New England, by New England Labor, for New England People.

Hutchinson Hardware Co.
INC.
49-55 Munroe Street LY 2-2400

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL INC. Ly 2-3400
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

GIFTS for GRADUATES
Beautiful and Useful Gifts that the graduate will cherish
Reasonable Prices for Quality Gifts
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
UNION CORNER BUFFUM STREET

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRESCOTT & SON INSURANCE
TIME TO INSURE
SPECIALISTS
The Oldest Office in Malden
Established 1855
6 Pleasant Street Malden 2350

Have you been to BOSTON LEADER *since they've put in a complete line of*
FOUNDATION GARMENTS
Including these famous brands — NEMO, PN PRACTICAL FRONT, LE GANT. Our competent corsetiere, Miss Susan Murray, will advise you as to the proper garment best suited to you.
BOSTON LEADER
Where you get your famous Cameo Hosiery
43-45 PLEASANT ST., MALDEN

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Buy Now on the NEW LOW PRICES AND SAVE
When it's RED it's Reading
TRADE MARKED
W. H. Brown Fuel & Oil Co., Inc.
798 EASTERN AVE. MEL. 7630

SUMMER DRESSES
You can select several from our large stock
Priced as low as $2.98
Other styles $3.95 to $7.95
JOHNSON'S
Formerly at 143 Pleasant Street
428 MAIN STREET MALDEN

E. D. KAULBACK & SON
George H. Pike, Prop.
FLOWERS for All Occasions
Flowers telegraphed anywhere
160 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0500

MELROSE

Corsages of Distinction
Arranged by Our Own Artist
Melrose Florist Co.
245 W. Wyoming Ave. Mel. 1628

NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
Shoes with style that fit and are dependable
547 MAIN STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Williams Insurance Agency
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, Jr.
Insurance—Real Estate
437 Main St., Next to Melrose Theatre
Tel. Mel. 4500

Phone your orders Mel. 4200-1-2-3
ANDREWS' MARKET
Phone orders Fri. for early Sat. delivery
Monitor Advertised Products
510 MAIN STREET

WHITNEY LAUNDRY
Laundry, Dry Cleaning
Rug Cleaning
Delivery Service or 20% Discount for Cash and Carry
673 Main Street Melrose 4438

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

PRIOR The Haberdasher
Continues in Business
The high standards which made this store popular will be continued. Business now managed by the family of the late Edwin S. Prior.
517 MAIN STREET

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

WING'S
This is the month of June Brides and Wing's is the place of June Wedding Gifts! They'll be proud to say, "It came from Wing's"

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Van Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET DIAL 2-3721

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

TABER'S CENTRAL MARKET & GROCERY
Saturday Special
Heinz Soup, 2 cans 27c

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494, ours: 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

Do You Know You Can Have a
Barbizon
Slip For Only $1.65
SPERLING'S
NEWTON CORNER

Time and Labor Saving
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Well-Known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street BIG. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
BIG. 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	A	R	M	E	N			U	R	A L
A		B	A	T		A	S	A		O
V	A		W	O	L	F	E		M	U
E	N	D		N	E	T		P	O	I
	T	A	W		A		B	O	W	S
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A	R	M	Y			A	N	N	I	N A

740

MASSACHUSETTS

NORWOOD

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon Oil Burners
"ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 1765—Norwood 1445—1446

PITTSFIELD

WALK-OVER
Smart New White Shoes for Summer
for Men and Women
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 NORTH STREET

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE
INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

TYDOL GASOLINE
Goodyear Tires Willard Batteries
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Centre Sts. H. S. Babbitt

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Distributors
TELECHRON CLOCKS
"AIRCO" WELDING SUPPLIES
RITTENHOUSE CHIMES
"RITUMASTIC" PAINT
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
63 Eagle Street

Jantzen Trunks
$2.95 up
Other Trunks $1.95 up
BESSE CLARKE
273 North St. at Summer

Deerhill House
Dinners from 75c to 85c
Luncheon from 60c to 70c
Home Cooking
West Cummington, Mass.
Route 9, Berkshire Trail

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Granite 1076-M, 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fill Your Bins Now
with 'blue coal'—Franklin Coal—New England Coke—All Dust-proofed for your protection.
Quincy Coal & Fuel Oil Co.
1520 Hancock Street PRE 0047

Contract for
COAL and COKE
while contracts are available
Sheppard Coal & Oil Co.
27 Granite Street, Quincy
6 Commercial Street, Weymouth

Visit our New Direct Factory Branch
1592 Hancock St., Quincy
Sherwin-Williams Co.
Paints—Wallpapers
Artists' Materials—Gifts
H. A. STURN, Mgr.

1939 La Salle 4-Door Sedan, Radio, Heater (21,000) $725.00
1938 Plymouth 2-Door Sedan. Heater; very clean $385.00
QUALITY USED CARS
E. E. WADSWORTH, Inc.
424 ADAMS STREET MILTON
BLU. 0470 Open Evenings

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

VACATION SALE
Reg. $2.00 very famous name shirts
$1.59 (2 for 3.00)
All Colors—No Whites
REMICK'S

READING

SUNNYHURST FARM DAIRY
H. M. LARKIN
Milk—Cream—Butter—Eggs
Milk produced and pasteurized on our farm
64 South St., Reading Tel. Rea. 1315

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1566

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
85 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

MASSACHUSETTS

READING
(Continued)

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry **$2.05**
Called for, washed and ironed and delivered to your home.
Telephone Ston. 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL · COKE · LUMBER
PHONE 1264 - READING, MASS.

SHARON—Foxboro

THRIFT MOTOR SALES
DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Automotive Electricians
At the Common—Foxboro Phone 505

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DAVIS SQUARE
WALL PAPER & PAINT CO.
DEALERS IN
Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Shellacs, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, Glass and Putty
410-412 HIGHLAND AVE. SOM. 0746

MOORE PRINTING CO., Inc.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tait Coal Co.
331 Liberty Street
Tel. 6-2791
D. L. & W. COAL
LEHIGH COAL
COKE FUEL OIL
BITUMINOUS

R-U-G-S
Steam Cleaned, Shampooed, Repaired and Stored—Feathers and Bedding Renovated
Springfield Steam Carpet Cleaning Co.
504 St. James Avenue Tel. 2-8113
F. M. SAVAGE, Prop.

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

WESTFIELD BICYCLES
Electrical Appliances—Radios—Exide Batteries—Bicycles. Special Discount to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
AUTO ACCESSORIES
Hood Tires and Other Makes
BENDIX WASHERS
CHARLES BROAD TIRE CO.
77 Dwight Street Phone 2-6231

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery

Henley Suits
Arrow Shirts — Stetson Hats
A good place to buy good clothes
429 Moody Street Wal. 1884
GEO. I. KELLY

WATERTOWN

It Takes Fine Milk to Fill the Bulging Neck of the Cream Top Bottle With Whipping Cream Every Day.
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.,
Watertown, Mass.
Tel. WAT. 3818

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

MASSACHUSETTS

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

Typewriters
Mimeographing
Multigraphing

Wellesley Business Service, Inc.
59 CENTRAL STREET WEL. 1045

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL • COKE • WOOD • FUEL OILS
LUMBER • BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINT • GASOLINE • GRAIN
FERTILIZER
WELLESLEY 1530
1876 **F. DIEHL & SON, INC.** 1940

Spring HAT NEWS
Renée's
1374 BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE
27 CENTRAL STREET, WELLESLEY

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendsler's
Try Our LUNCHEON *Specials*
Ice Cream and Candies
Community Theater Building

WEYMOUTH

Weymouth Lumber Co.
44 Mill Street, South Weymouth
Builders' Supplies—Paints
Tel. Wey. 1225

SOUTH SHORE INSURANCE AGENCY
Established 1870
Insurance of Every Description
Charles H. Chubbuck
45 Washington Square Weymouth, Mass.
Weymouth 0098

WINTHROP

Shirley Hardware Co.
472 Shirley Street Ocean 2050
PYREX BRAND
Save time in your kitchen this summer. Also attractive Gift Box Sets
12-piece "Home Baker" Set..... 2.95
8-piece Matched Set 1.00
Casseroles, Sauce Pans, Double Boilers and Engraved Ware

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Cazton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FOOD PRODUCTS

PAIGNTON, DEVON—Cooked meats, table dainties, freshly made on the premises. Phone 57206. C. B. Stocker, 40 Hyde Road.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home; best residential part; moderate terms, 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object, 21 Bulstrode Ave., Hounslow. Tel. Hounslow 0264.

TYPEWRITING

MAY COLEMAN—Personal secretarial service; authors' Mss.; duplicating; private tuition, 27 Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. 'Phone 3037.

England

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

WHITE BROS.
Builders and Decorators
SANITARY, ELECTRICAL and HOTWATER ENGINEERS
20 Sackville Rd. Works, Turkey Rd.
Phone Bexhill 197

BIRMINGHAM

TAILORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
A. B. SEAR, Ltd.
39 CARRS LANE, BIRMINGHAM

J. H. GAY M. I. P.
Estab. 1870
568 Moseley Road, 12
PLUMBING (Authorized)
Building Repairs and Alterations
South 0161 DECORATOR

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH

Shop at
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road
TEL. 7000
Also at Hastings, Eastbourne, Weymouth, Brighton, Southampton, Boscombe, Bath

High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed.

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS SPECIALITY—RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

RELIANCE LAUNDRY, Ltd.
Paisley Road
Phone Southbourne 106
Twice a Week I Pass Your Door

Anderson & McAuley Ltd.
Household Linen, Down Quilts, Blankets, Fancy Linen Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Lingerie
The Leading Specialist House
Gervis Place, Bournemouth

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
HICKS'
BOSCOMBE
Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
837-839 Christchurch Road
Tel. Southbourne 501

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD.
62 & 63 EAST STREET BRIGHTON
Specialists in
Household and Fancy Linens
Blankets, Down Quilts, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Lingerie, Knitwear and Gowns

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

Tel. HOVE 5003
GREGORY & SMITH LTD.
121, Western Road, Brighton 1
for
Coal, Coke and Boiler Fuel

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol PHONE 24458
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

BROMLEY

DUNN'S IN THE **MARKET SQ.**
BROMLEY, KENT (RAV. 0042)
FURNISHERS
REMOVALS and STORAGE
REPAIRS
LOOSE COVERS—CURTAINS
Market Square and Widmore Road

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

PARSONS *of Bromley*
LIMITED
42 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Boys' and Gentlemen's HOSIERS and Outfitters
PHONE RAV. 0302
Agents for BRAEMAR

Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
234 High Street, Bromley
For Best Quality
COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE, CORN SEEDS and FERTILIZERS
Also at 47 Chatterton Road and Oakley Road, Bromley Common
Phone Ravensbourne 0388

ENGLAND

BROMLEY
(Continued)

SHALLARD & FENDT
Valeting
Dyers and Cleaners
TELEPHONE RAVENSBOURNE 3934
4 EAST STREET (Opposite G. P. O.)
BROMLEY

CAMBERLEY

PHONE CAMBERLEY 1375 (three lines)
KEIL
Builder and Decorator
St. Mary's Works, Frimley Road

CANTERBURY

BEASLEYS
Dyers and Cleaners
Carpet Beaters
22-24 Stour Street Tel. 2833
47 St. George's Place, 41a St. Peters Street

S. W. Bligh
RADIO AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
Consult us for
Electrical Supplies and Installations
RADIO AND GRAMOPHONE SPECIALISTS
1 and 2 North Lane Tel. 2295-6

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

CROYDON PURLEY and District

HOCKEY & BRIMACOMBE
The Addiscombe and Shirley
GROCERS
For the Nationally Advertised Items in This Paper

CREAMOLA
Tickles the World's Palate

For Better Value Order
OXCROFT KING OF COALS
from
T. S. and C. PARRY
Coal and Coke Merchants
Boiler Fuel Specialists
6, Station Approach, E. Croydon
Deliveries to all London districts
Readers of this paper receive special attention

EXETER

TROULANS LTD.
2 High Street, Exeter
Suppliers of all types of
Scientific Instruments, Magnifying Glasses, Barometers, Binoculars, etc.
PHONE 3933
(Also Torquay, Honiton, Totnes)

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & CO. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for Everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 3181 (5 lines)

Bentalls
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- Tudor Restaurant
- Loose Covers and Curtain Makers
- Furniture and Furnishings

Kingston 1001

LEICESTER

ADDERLYS of LEICESTER
are famous for
Lovely Cashmere Sweater Sets
When in Leicester you should call and see them
ADDERLY & COMPANY LTD.

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

What a Manometric Flame Is?

A manometric flame is a gas flame which is made to alternately leap and dwindle in unison with sound vibrations in the air. The device that brings this flame-dancing about is known as a manometric capsule.

The manometric capsule was developed in the latter half of the nineteenth century by Rudolph Koenig. It consists essentially of a box or capsule divided into two compartments by a thin elastic membrane of parchment or rubber.

One side of the capsule is open to the pressure variations due to the sound waves. The other half is closed except for an inlet for illuminating gas and a gas outlet terminating in a pinhole burner.

The sound waves cause the membrane to vibrate, and as the membrane bulges in the flame tends to leap, and as it bulges out the flame dwindles. Thus the flame movements afford a visual record of the character of the sound waves entering the capsule.

The changes in pressure due to audible sounds are so rapid, however, that it is impossible to follow by the unaided eye the corresponding changes in the flame. To study the flames, then, a stroboscopic disc or rotating mirror may be used. A permanent record of the dance of the flame may be obtained photographically with the aid of a motion picture camera.

The rotating mirror, usually used to observe the flame, was invented by Sir Charles Wheatstone. As the mirror is turned, successive images of the flame are seen in different positions in space, making

Flame pattern when both the fundamental and the octave of the tone are present.

it possible to observe the changes that occur in the flame.

The stroboscopic disc is a circular disc with a regularly spaced series of slits near the outer edge. If the disc is rotated at such a speed that the interval between the coming of successive slits before the eye is slightly greater than the period of vibration of the flame, the flame will appear to move slowly through cycle after cycle of its dance.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Speaking of Business

Never fear the want of business. A man who qualifies himself well for his calling never fails of employment.—Thomas Jefferson

That which is everybody's business is nobody's business.—Isaac Walton

The aim of all legitimate business is service, for profit, at a risk.—Benjamin C. Leeming

When a man's business does not fit him, 'tis as ofttimes with a shoe—if too big for the foot it will trip him, if too small, will chafe.—Horace

Monitor Camera Club from L. A. Willahan, Los Angeles, Calif.

Time Out for Lunch

A Verse for Today . . .

He that loveth his brother abideth in the light, and there is none occasion of stumbling in him. But he that hateth his brother is in darkness, and walketh in darkness, and knoweth not whither he goeth, because that darkness hath blinded his eyes.—I JOHN 2:10, 11.

[Readers are invited to send in their favorite Bible verse.]

The Source

Pearl knife handles, buttons, and inlays are obtained from large pearl oysters that have shells six to eight inches in diameter.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. In the U. S. The Government's B-19 Douglas bomber, capable of flying 7,500 miles without refueling; it has a wing spread of 212 feet.
2. Site of a German submarine base in eastern France.
3. Off Shore Road, Bourne, on Cape Cod, Mass. The trading post, established by the colonists, where barter was carried on with the Indians of Narragansett and with the Dutch of New Amsterdam; the original cellar walls and hearthstones, built in 1626, have been incorporated into the new structure.
4. Alaska; 14,960 feet.
5. In New Zealand. A wingless bird, taking its name from its note; this is also a term applied recently to an non-flying member of the British Royal Air Force.
6. It rises in Lac Vieux Desert, Vilas County, Wisconsin, and empties into the Mississippi; 430 miles long.
7. He was born in Venice, Italy, in 1254.
8. A barren region of U. S. S. R. in Siberia.
9. The most southerly point of Greenland.
10. His address is Philadelphia, for he is Cornelius McGillicuddy, manager of the Philadelphia American League baseball team.

Biographical Lines

Elizabeth Barrett Browning
1806-1861

THERE WAS a time when "Browning" meant Mrs. Browning.
She was hailed as the first great woman poet of England.
Elizabeth spent her childhood on a beautiful country estate.
There were three daughters and eight sons in the family.
Father Barrett ruled his household with pomp and severity.
Yet his children were a merry crew, devoted to one another.
As to little Elizabeth, she often escaped from her playmates.
She preferred walking alone about the lawns and the ponds.
Then came a time when her thought turned to the realm of books.
She began studying Greek and devouring Homer in the original.
Odes, epics, and moral verses flowed readily from her pen.
She wrote of virtue while her sisters were made to practice it.
She wrote of the muses while they pounded scales on the piano.
At ten she completed several tragedies in French and English.
At thirteen she experienced the first great joy of her life.
Her poem, "The Battle of Marathon," then appeared in book form.
"It did," said the girl, "only because dad paid the publisher!"

SHE WAS FIFTEEN when a mishap confined her to a couch.
Then came family reverses and the estate had to be sold.
To Mr. Barrett the change from opulence to lack was tragic.
To Elizabeth the present by its very contrast was stimulating.
Her room now looked out upon the sea she had never seen.
And life extended before her more thrilling than ever.
Before long she found herself in London, in a new world.
Now at last she could enjoy intellectual companionship!
Her cousin, John Kenyon, lived there, and John loved literature.
He often entertained Coleridge, Wordsworth, Tennyson, Carlyle.
To one of his magnificent dinners Elizabeth was invited.
And much to her surprise all welcomed her as a rising poet.
Publishing a volume of verses she attracted great attention.
This admitted Elizabeth to fellowship with men like Landor.
Joy however was to be tempered by a disturbing circumstance:
The day came when she could leave her room no longer. . . .

FAME BROUGHT a steady increase of unknown admirers.
One day Elizabeth opened a letter from Robert Browning.
"I love your verses, dear Miss Barrett . . ." wrote the poet.
Here was a writer whose commendation she had never received.
How exhilarating to engage in correspondence with him! . . .
And letter followed letter with bewildering speed. . . .
Finally the day was appointed for a long-desired interview.
One afternoon Browning was ushered into Elizabeth's room.
And then began the devotion that inspired his life and poems.

ONCE MARRIED, Browning and his wife settled in Florence.
Elizabeth had become a respected voice in those days.
Her verses were now quoted and memorized on both continents.
A home in Italy served to increase her devotion to poesy.
She published "Aurora Leigh," a long narrative poem.
It was a defense of women's capabilities and independence.
And Aurora almost immediately became the book of the hour.
"How sure it is," declared the author in this famous book:
"That, if we say a true word, instantly
We feel 'tis God's, not ours, and pass it on . . ."
Elizabeth Browning has ceased to be the sensation of the day.
But her place among recognized Victorian writers is secure.
She was the first great poet voice to speak for womankind.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
Copyright, 1941, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

Daily Quotation

Beauty does not lie in the face. It lies in the harmony between man and his industry.
—JEAN FRANCOIS MILLET.

In Lighter Vein

Nothing New

Mrs. Bjones: "Here's an advertisement of a new kind of shirt that hasn't any buttons."

Bjones: "Huh? That's nothing new. I've been wearing that kind for years."—Pathfinder.

All Going There

Grandson: "Tom and I have arranged our holiday. We're going to hike."

Granny: "It's wonderful how popular that place has become. Everybody seems to be going there."—Answers.

Quiet, Please!

Customer: "Do you play anything by request?"

Delighted Musician: "Certainly, sir."

Customer: "Then please play dominoes until I finish my dinner."—Grant's Almanac.

Daily Anecdote

A Good Credit Risk

Daniel Appleton, pioneer bookseller, visited England in the early nineteenth century, for the purpose of opening a commercial credit in that country, and the result proved that he was equal to the undertaking.

He found that Americans were in bad repute and it was difficult to produce any impression which would counteract that feeling. He called on one large firm, with whom he wished to open an account, but was met by the cold reply that they had lost too much money by trading with and trusting Americans, and made up their minds not to trust any more dealers from that country.

Mr. Appleton at once replied, "You say that you have lost money by Americans! Will you be kind enough to turn to your accounts and make out bills for all goods sold to Americans, and I will give you a check for the whole amount."

The English publisher was completely taken aback, and could not believe what he had heard.

"Turn to the accounts," said Mr. Appleton, "and I will pay every bill that you have lost by trusting an American."

The bookkeeper was called and instructed to examine the debit amounts and names, but not one single American firm was found.

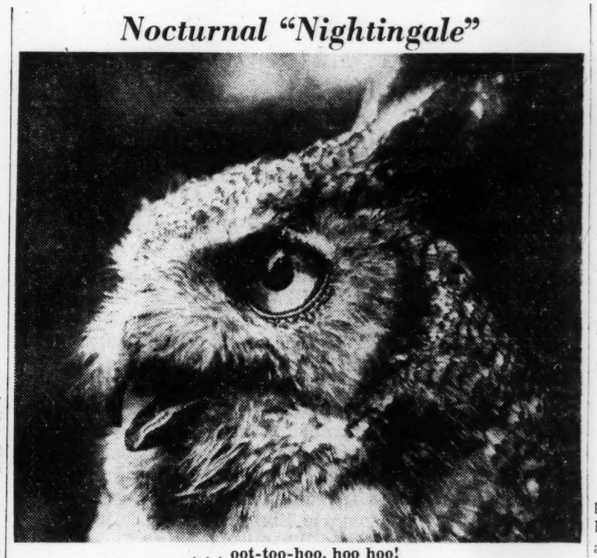
After that Mr. Appleton had no difficulty in procuring credit.

Where Would You Find—

1. The world's largest bombardment machine?
2. St. Nazaire?
3. The replica of the Aptuxcet Trading Post?
4. Mount Hunter?
5. A kiwi?
6. The Wisconsin River?
7. The native land of Marco Polo?
8. The Kerghiz Steppes?
9. Cape Farewell?
10. Connie Mack?

(Answers appear on this page)

Nocturnal "Nightingale"



. . . oot-too-hoo, hoo hoo!

When the Great Horned Owl speaks to the moon from his swaying perch, the forest is silent. Something in his "hoot" demands attention and his companions seem glad to listen.

The hooting song of owls is perhaps as well known as the note of any bird. In fact many people apply the term "hoot owl" to any bird that has a hooting call. Because of this they often confuse two or more distinct species. In addition to his strong characteristic cry, the Great Horned Owl also utters a series of squawks and yelps not unlike those given by cats and dogs.

The name of the genus to which the "greatest of the hooters" belongs is Bubo which is Latin for Eagle-Owl. This genus has seven other representatives in North America. Found throughout the United States where enough forest exists for its home, the Great Horned Owl nevertheless is rare enough to thrill anyone who is fortunate enough to make his acquaintance.

With special feather adaptation the sweep of his great sooty-brown wings is not heard as he glides silently as a shadow to his home in some hollow tree.

M. K. G.

Borah's Memory

Senator Borah's studious preparation of a question, and his astonishing memory, made him dangerous in debate. Once Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, opposing him, stood up and read a paragraph from an obscure state paper by James Madison.

Borah listened to the quotation. "If the Senator will continue to read," said Borah, "he will find that Madison further says this —" and then, to the amazement of the Senate and the confusion of Mr. Lodge, Borah proceeded to quote verbatim from memory.

Mr. Lodge sat down without another word.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Trouble on the Line"

Phoenix, Ariz.

When trouble developed on a power line at Christmas, Arizona, linemen sent to investigate found a nest of baby hawks on the cross bars of the pole.

This unexpected activity near her home disturbed the mother hawk and she attempted to drive away the repairmen with all the fierceness of "power dive" methods. At considerable trouble the power line was moved to a spare insulator on the other side of the pole rather than disturb the nest and the growing family of baby hawks.

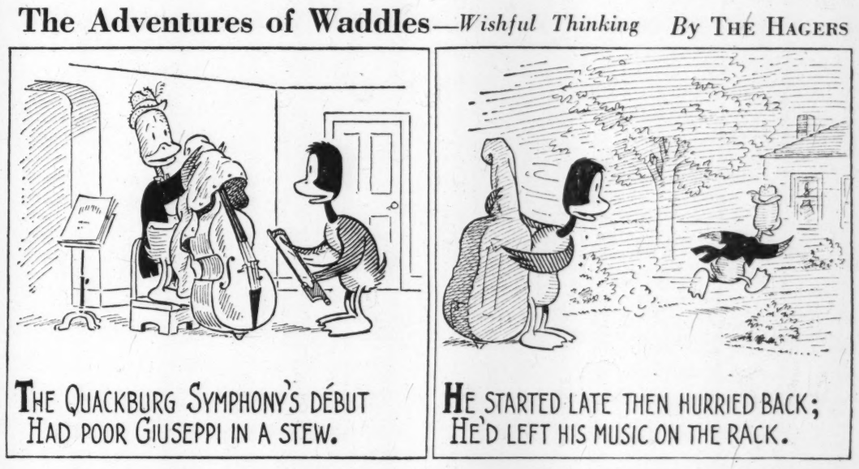
Brevities

Detroit News: The Army already has bought 5,994,910 pairs of pants, and finding a pair to fit would seem to be only a matter of perseverance.

Williams in Greensboro (Ga.) Herald: We wonder why some auditor doesn't devise a financial report that could be understood by someone other than an expert.

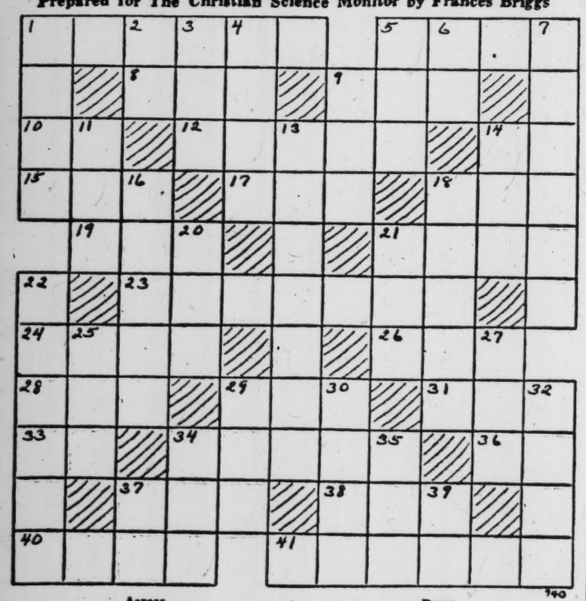
The Adventures of Waddles—*Wishful Thinking*

By THE HAGERS


THE QUACKBURG SYMPHONY'S DÉBUT HAD POOR GIUSEPPI IN A STEW.
HE STARTED LATE THEN HURRIED BACK; HE'D LEFT HIS MUSIC ON THE RACK.
IN HUSTLER SIX THERE WAS NOT SPACE FOR TWO DUCKS AND A DOUBLE BASS.
NEXT YEAR MAY I SWAP GUESTS WITH JOE, AND PLAY HOST TO THE PICCOLO!

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What operatic heroine is a Spanish gypsy?
5—What mountains separate Europe and Asia?
8—What mammal is often found in a cave?
9—Who is a character in opera "Manru"?
10—Where was Patrick Henry born (abbr.)?
12—What British general took Quebec?
14—What is 12th letter of Greek alphabet?
15—To conclude.
17—What is used by fishermen?
18—What food do Mountaineers eat?
19—What is line from which players at marbles shoot?
21—What are ornamental slipknots?
23—Ivar Kreuger dealt in what?
24—Hecuba was queen of what place?
26—What State was named for Lord De la Warr (abbr.)?
28—Female Cochin is what?
29—What is a wood sorrell of South America?
31—What do you call a revolutionary?
33—What is a noun suffix occurring in diminutives from the French?
34—What is real name of David Grayson, author?
36—What is an artificial language?
37—What leather is used in sporting shoes?
38—Possessive pronoun.
40—What is the complete military organization of a nation for land warfare?
41—What is contralto's role in "Der Rosenkavalier"?

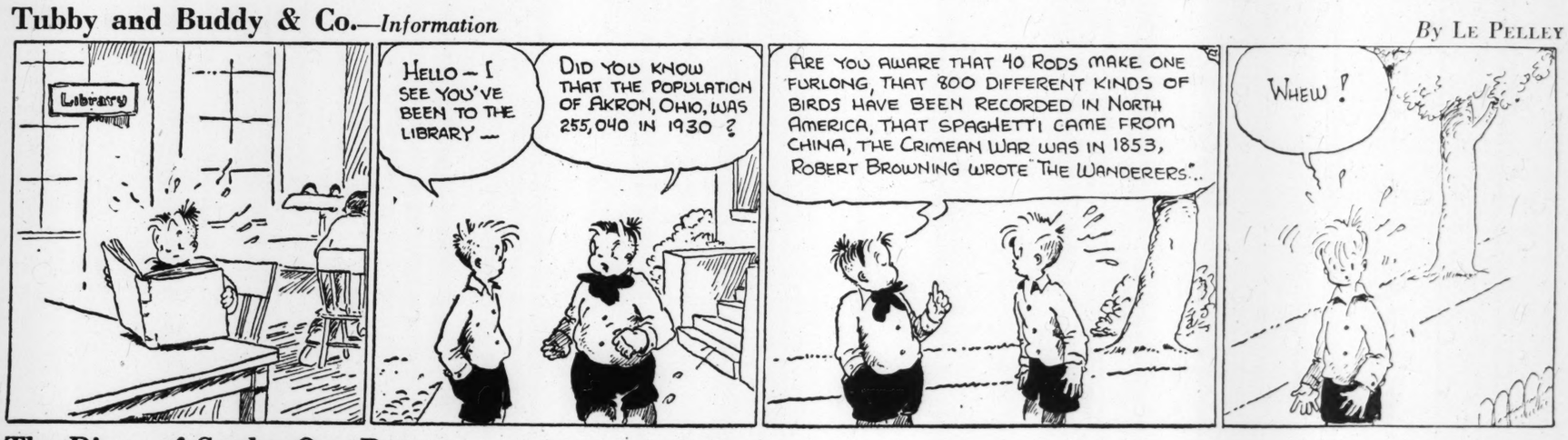
Down

1—Seven Sleepers slept in what?
3—What is symbol for rubidium?
3—Craw of a bird is what?
4—What is an English school for boys?
5—To employ.
6—Who was Egyptian sun-god?
7—Who is heroine of a Charpentier opera?
8—Astern.
11—Insect.
13—Who wrote "Nonsense Novels"?
14—What is a heap of hay?
16—Who was friend to Pythias?
18—Puzzling or baffling question or problem is what?
20—Route.
21—What is a place for sleeping?
22—Who was patron deity of Athens?
25—To soak flax.
27—Who was Irish god of the sea?
29—What tree was sacred to druids?
30—What is an immeasurably long period of time?
32—Who was David Copperfield's first wife?
34—Who went around world in 72 days, 6 hours, and 11 minutes?
35—Hasten.
37—What is a printer's measure?
39—What is smallest State of U. S. (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

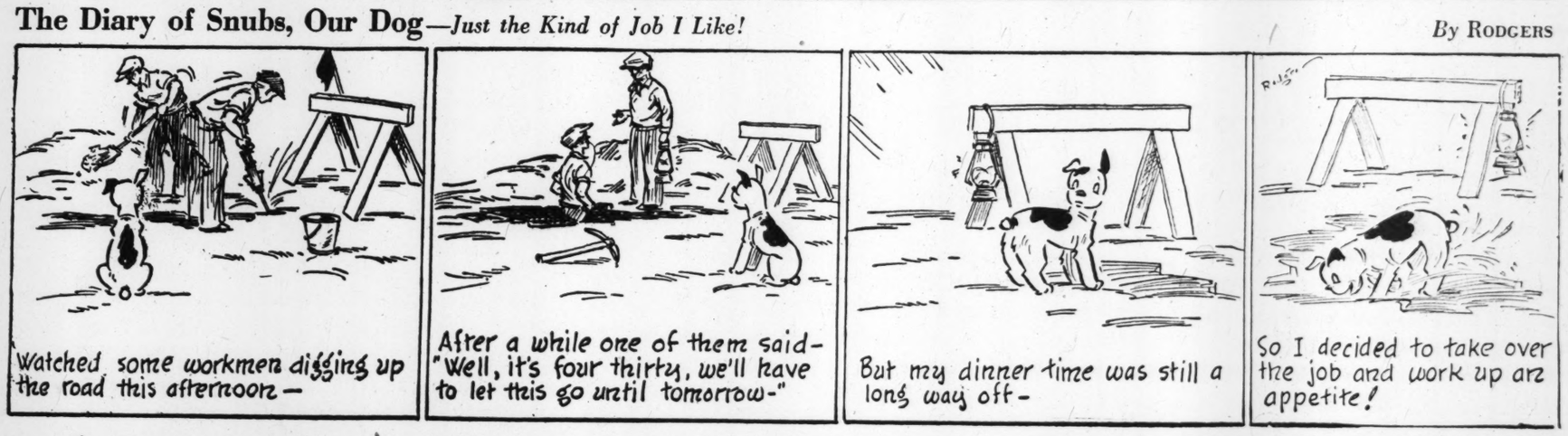
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Information*

By LE PELLEY


Library
HELLO — I SEE YOU'VE BEEN TO THE LIBRARY —
DID YOU KNOW THAT THE POPULATION OF AKRON, OHIO, WAS 255,040 IN 1930 ?
ARE YOU AWARE THAT 40 RODS MAKE ONE FURLONG, THAT 800 DIFFERENT KINDS OF BIRDS HAVE BEEN RECORDED IN NORTH AMERICA, THAT SPAGHETTI CAME FROM CHINA, THE CRIMEAN WAR WAS IN 1853, ROBERT BROWNING WROTE THE WANDERERS"..
WHEW !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Just the Kind of Job I Like!*

By RODGERS


Watched some workmen digging up the road this afternoon —
After a while one of them said- "Well, it's four thirty, we'll have to let this go until tomorrow-"
But my dinner time was still a long way off -
So I decided to take over the job and work up an appetite!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Prices in the Wind

Trying to keep prices down in wartime is very much like trying to hold down a basket of leaves in a windstorm. Unless you have a cover big enough for the whole basket they tend to get out on one side while you're holding down the other.

Leon Henderson, director of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supplies, has indicated that he believes the possibility of keeping prices under control by voluntary methods is about exhausted. His setting of price ceilings for cotton yarn, pig iron, and some other products has been followed by a threat "to take the pricing of automobiles out of the hands of the industry" and to limit even the dealers' mark-ups and trade-in allowances.

The mention of trade-ins suggests how ramified and difficult the business of price controls becomes. Quotations may be fixed at one point but not at another. The variety of items in a modern merchandise inventory is almost endless. Rationing in one commodity leads to substitution of another. Cost increases may be disguised by reductions in quality or quantity while the price per package or unit remains unchanged.

To be effective, any legislation on the subject—such as is now being contemplated—must be very far-reaching. Some believe that all prices, rents, and wages should have been frozen at the levels prevailing at the beginning of the emergency. But even the most stern legislation will take an inordinate amount of policing and become top-heavy in administration if it is not accompanied by economic measures to get at the sources of inflation.

The basic difficulty in the present situation is that consumer purchasing power in the United States has been increased rapidly while the supply of goods to meet it was necessarily being reduced for defense needs. Farm prices have risen under Government blessing. Wages and salaries have increased 15 per cent since March, 1940, while the cost of living was rising only 2.2 per cent. The result is free income which bids for the goods on merchants' shelves.

Meanwhile, the Government has taken no strong steps to draw off these additional earnings into channels that would help the defense effort. It is issuing defense savings bonds and advertising them to some extent, but what is needed is practically a check-off system to require their purchase. Defense taxes are being discussed in Congress but they will not be collected until next year.

If price control is really to work, the Administration must have the courage to put on the pressure at the spots where now the leaves are blowing out of the basket: It must lay a heavy hand on wage demands that exceed the rise in the cost of living, and it must levy taxes on savings that will take the excess of buying power out of consumer markets until after the war.

No Lull for the Lion

After the British-French experience with several months of so-called "phony war" in 1939—months in which Britain and France did little to prepare for the blitzkrieg that ended at Dunkirk—it is not likely Hitler will again lull Britons into any false sense of security. Thus his assault on Russia, with its consequent lessening of Nazi pressure in the West, evidently is not regarded by Britain as providing a "breathing spell."

British planes have been pounding German bases in occupied territory and smashing at cities in Germany itself with increasing power. And in the Mediterranean area there are signs of British determination to make the most of the opportunity Hitler has offered by turning east. The defenders of Tobruk are reported to have made a successful attack on German forces which had established a salient in the defense area around that city. As a result, dispatches from Cairo say, the British have improved their position.

Likewise in Syria the British and their Free French allies have pressed their gains to a point where some release of fighters and equipment can be looked forward to. Thus General Wavell may soon have new resources with which to strike against the Nazis in Africa.

If Hitler hoped by his attack on Russia to divert British attention from other goals, if he hoped that British efforts would relax as his immediate threat to British security relaxed, he may find arising from his Russian campaign disappointments that Napoleon never had to face.

Aid to Peace

"Immediate attention and as favorable consideration as possible," is the answer the United States has given Russia on the question of aid against the Nazis. Since the main purpose of the Lend-Lease Act was to strengthen the fight against Hitlerism, it is logical to furnish supplies to the most recent aggressee. Yet there are at least three practical limitations on that "favorable consideration."

One is the fact of anti-Communist sentiment. Another is the lack of Russian ships to carry supplies and the difficulty of getting others in a hurry. A third is the question whether war material going to Russia may not fall into Nazi hands. Whatever gestures the American Government makes, it is likely that actual Lend-Lease aid to the Soviet will be small.

If the United States could tomorrow decisively help Russia to keep the Nazis engaged on the eastern front hesitation would be a mistake. For since the Nazis are the most active and immediate threat to freedom, aid to their opponents should be considered aid to freedom, not to one country or another.

But Americans need not let debate concerning aid through Russia keep them from seizing the opportunity to supply more aid while and where it may be most effective. Aid to freedom through Britain is a clear-cut, simple proposition on which the country is united. The greatest opportunity at this moment is to give Britain every plane and tank that can be spared and use every ship and gun necessary to see that they reach the western front.

For to make that front active is the logical way to shorten the war. Every bit of damage Britain can do now in Germany not only weakens the Nazi drive on Russia; it helps to show the German people that war does not pay and makes them more actively ready for peace. Supplies sent now will not be aid to Britain, or merely front-line defense for the United States; they are aid to freedom—and to real peace.

Religious Education

Success of the plan now being adopted by the Massachusetts legislature to allow school children to have time during their classroom hours for religious instruction depends in challenging measure upon the churches.

The historic cleavage between Church and State in the United States, combined with the delicate problem of teaching religion in communities of diverse sects, has compelled the schools to steer around the all-important task of leading a child's thoughts to God. Thinking men and women, educators, church people of all denominations, have for years decried the unhappy fact that generations of Americans are entering the duties of citizenship without benefit of regular religious teaching.

The arrangement of free time during specified hours of the school week during which children may be sent or taken to convenient centers for religious teaching under the denomination of their parents' choice is one of the answers that has been advanced for this problem. It has been considered a success beyond the experimental stage in St. Louis and Pittsburgh. It is being tried in New York State, and in some 500 communities of 34 other States.

In a general way, and no doubt with numerous exceptions, experience of these communities indicates that the Protestant churches fail to take full advantage of the opportunity for service thus presented them. Unless the churches approach their work with prayerful appreciation of the good they can accomplish, and unless they shun the chilling conservatism of old theological methods and seek effective ways to welcome and speed the little children to the joys of the Kingdom of Heaven, the students will benefit no more than they do from uninspired teachers of the mundane academics.

All can agree with Representative Edmond B. Donlan of Boston, a member of the committee that recommended passage of the measure: "We should not consider that this bill be passed because Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish religious leaders favor it, but simply because the times demand it."

The times indeed demand the people's enlarged knowledge of God. It now remains for the churches to demonstrate further proofs of their utility in meeting this need.

The Civil Aeronautics Board now bans the use of the air above 17,000 feet to any but the military. These wartime restrictions certainly do things to high fliers.

Our Readers Say—

"America Must Choose"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At this moment America is confronted not only by her own greatest crisis but by the most momentous of all history since the struggle between the Roman Empire and the early Christians. The gravest menace of the Nazi dictatorship is not the universal domination of Germany or the destruction of democratic government, terrible as they would be, but the extinction of the Christian principles.

In their place would be substituted the creed to which the Nazis already adhere. This creed demands the complete surrender of the human soul to the power and aggrandizement of the state, or rather to a small group of people who call themselves the state, the rejection by the state of any moral code and the denial of all spiritual values. In place of a God of love Hitler erects an idol of hate, instead of the command love thy neighbor as thyself he shreiks, employ every device of cruelty to crush and to enslave.

America must now choose the swastika or the cross. We must decide whether we will acquiesce in the Nazi creed or, believing it would profit us nothing to gain the whole world and lose our souls, prepare to fight for that faith in the Spirit which our Founding Fathers bequeathed to our keeping. If we would be true to that trust we must stop talking and thinking about whether we shall win or lose or on which side our bread will be most thickly buttered. For if we sell ourselves for a mess of pottage no power on earth can prevent us in our turn from embodying the Nazi creed. And once again Christianity will be driven to the catacombs.

New York — EDNA W. SUTTON

—With Artificial Wings

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A British Minister recently described the airplane as the "diabolical invention of the Wright Brothers." But one should not forget such visionaries as Icarus, Leonardo da Vinci, Darius Green, Samuel P. Langley, et als.

In his "Survey of Devon," written in 1630, incredulous Tristram Risdon recorded this item:

> In the churchyard of Tidwell of Burleigh a stone sheweth this inscription: "Orate pro anima Rhadulphi Node!" This, as tradition delivereth, was the sepulture of one that presumed to fly from the tower with artificial wings, and brake his neck; which phaetonical feat of his deserves the name of Noddy, be the inscription what it is."

Through the interminable conflict of man credulous vs. man incredulous the world moves onward and upward.

Taunton, Mass. — RALPH DAVOL

Organizing for Democracy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a letter published recently in the column "Our Readers Ask," Mr. Oscar Zilisch of Minneapolis, Minn., asks: Why not organize dynamic democracy?

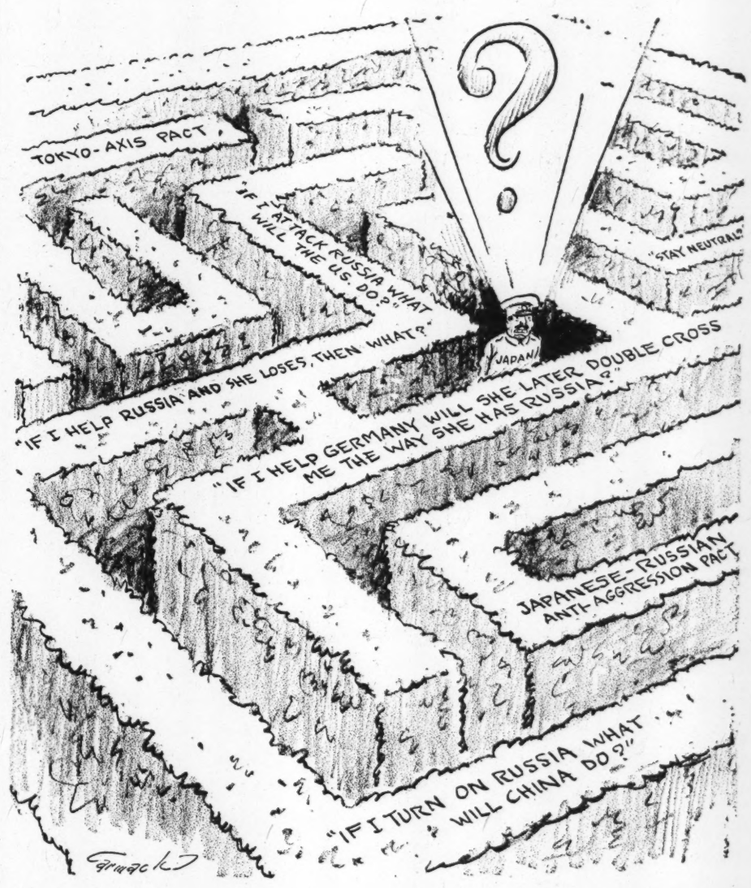
My answer to this suggestion is the following:

This organization already exists. It is the Church "which affords proof of its utility and is found elevating the race" ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 583). A democracy is the unified will of individual citizens, and can only improve if each citizen is living up to his moral principles and emerging towards perfection. It is the church which helps the individual in his moral strife, but each one has to make the effort for himself. Let us not forget this fact in getting busy about a material organization. — HENRY W. STEIGER

Boston

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A—maze—d


TOKYO-AXIS PACT
"IF I ATTACK RUSSIA WHAT WILL THE U.S. DO?"
"STAY NEUTRAL"
JAPAN
"IF I HELP RUSSIA AND SHE LOSES, THEN WHAT?"
"IF I HELP GERMANY WILL SHE LATER DOUBLE CROSS ME THE WAY SHE HAS RUSSIA?"
JAPANESE-RUSSIAN ANTI-AGGRESSION PACT
"IF I TURN ON RUSSIA WHAT WILL CHINA DO?"

Streamlined Ships to Speed Cargo Loadings?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When I look at numerous pictures published almost daily showing how various defense materials for the aid of Britain are loaded and unloaded on and off of ships, I often wonder why steamships do not adopt more modern methods for handling cargo. For example, it seems to be the custom of the average steamship to handle all cargo from the hold of the vessel by lifting it through a hatch, which might be termed a hole in the roof of the vessel, and then placing it on the dock, from which it is later reloaded onto a motor truck or freight car.

Apparently this method of handling is a continuance of the block-and-tackle method used by the Phoenicians more than two thousand years ago with, of course, some refinement, but not very much. In view of the fact that an average of three weeks is required to unload and reload ships in Great Britain, the shocking loss of precious time can hardly be justified.

What would happen to our defense program if freight cars and motor trucks were loaded and unloaded through their roofs by ancient methods as are steamships?

Wouldn't it be an absurdity if raw materials going into our factories and products manufactured therefrom were handled through openings in the roofs thereof by means of block and tackle similar to the methods pursued by steamship operators?

Why can't the steamship operators load and unload cargo through the stern of the vessel in the same manner as is pursued in the operation of railroad car ferries on the Great Lakes where from 30 to 40 carloads of freight are unloaded and reloaded in less than two hours?

Why shouldn't the tanks, tractors, cannons, airplanes, and other defense material we are furnishing Great Britain be run onto and off of vessels on their own wheels through the stern, just as is the practice in handling of railroad cars and motor trucks on the various car ferries on the Great Lakes?

Why shouldn't ship operators be required to adopt modern loading and unloading methods which will expedite deliveries as is being required in our defense program?

It can be demonstrated that the loading and unloading of merchant vessels with demountable truck bodies or containers upon elevated ramp tracks through the stern of a ship can be efficiently completed and to the same capacity in less than ten hours instead of the several weeks required under the archaic methods now in use.

The time element in our aid to Britain for our own protection is paramount. Yet in our vast ship building program no effort is made to modernize our ships to expedite their loading and unloading. We are clinging to old designs and antiquated methods. Why?

St. Louis, Mo. — JOSEPH RENARD

Editor's Note: In the Wide Horizon column today we are printing some of the answers given by marine architects and designers to Mr. Renard's questions.

Defense and Dust Bowl Refugees

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Window on the West" framed an article that holds a significant answer to the acute problem of the defense and dust bowl migrants.

Great days of America are before us—crucial days which will test the faith of every American. To pass this test each one of us must have something, material or spiritual, to make us proud to leap to our country's aid.

Migrant families in California, transient workers, need only a sense of security—security that will give them courage and pride of nation.

Out of California's fertile soil has come a natural answer to the problem of these wandering soil tillers. Even though they have only a few dollars initial payment in their land, these new Californians find pride of ownership and self-reliance, fortitude, in the thought that they are no longer "rolling stones." Once established on their own plot of ground, they're as solidly put as a rock of granite and ready to fight to keep their new security.

Here, indeed, is a necessary rebirth of genuine American ideals.

(Miss) WINIFRED FARRELL

Los Angeles

Strikes, Work Opportunities, and Unions

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I protest the reference in your recent editorial entitled "Without Stoppage of Work," to the North American Aviation Company employees as "workers who strike without waiting for the Government to act through the Mediation Board." The fact is that the North American employees, by a substantial majority, voted not to strike but instead to await action of the Mediation Board. Stoppage of work resulted from the fact that the chiefs of the union local disregarded the workers' vote and summarily ordered them out of the plant.

It is a crying shame that this situation is not put honestly and emphatically before the American people. The situation happened also in the Allis-Chalmers strike, except that there the employees were deceived by the forging of ballots. The situation occurs time and again, in all industries and in both C. I. O. and A. F. or L. unions, for strike votes are held only in a minority of cases and then seldom by secret ballot.

I am a C. I. O. member myself, an ardent advocate of industrial unionism, and a firm supporter of the right of labor to strike for better wages and working conditions even in times like the present. But the union and its activities must represent the will of the majority of workers involved, otherwise it cannot claim the privileges afforded by our laws or the tolerance of public opinion. I regret to say that in a large number of unions the concept of democracy and majority rule no longer prevails, if indeed it ever existed, but instead the members are mere pawns to the will of undemocratic leaders.

How long can America continue to tolerate a situation in which a minority, by force and fraud, deprive the majority of their right to work? — C. I. O. MEMBER

Washington

[Editor's Note: The editorial simply said that 9,000 airplane employees had left their posts. Some responsibility must be taken by a union majority to reject coercion by a minority, though the public, too, does have an interest in helping to assure honest union elections or strike votes.]

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Almost daily in the press and over the radio come calls for skilled labor in national defense work. I am a World War Veteran and I worked in Brest as a rough carpenter and cement worker helping to build barracks and rest camps for the United States Army. I have tried in this emergency to respond to the call for workers but I have come up against a situation which makes me wonder: "Am I a free American?"

For several years I have belonged to a small local of the Carpenters and Joiners Union. But I find that if I want to go to work on any of the defense jobs that I have to transfer into one of the big locals. To do this I must pay a fee of $50. I was to find my own job and when I went to work to pay $10 a week for five weeks to the union. However this promise of the business agent was reversed by the secretary of the big local. The secretary could hardly be understood because he does not know the English language, but he finally made it clear that even if I did find a job I could not go to work on it because it would be given to some man who had been signed up with the union for a longer time. It looks to me as though the union forces us in and then takes away our freedom to work. We are forced to sit idly in union halls until some secretary or agent decides we can go out on a job.

Is it not time that all our union secretaries or agents should be required to be citizens of the United States if they are to be the ones who shall say who is to work and who is not to work on jobs connected with the defense of this nation?

I have been grateful for the editorials, letters, and articles The Christian Science Monitor is bringing fairly to its readers on the labor problems of today.

Los Angeles, Calif. — LABORING MAN

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Is it right that a man should have to pay his way into a union in order to obtain work? A man's skill and ability should be his only means of holding down his position, and of promoting his advancement. — M. K. F.

Providence, R. I.

The Wide Horizon

Chafing at the Wharf

By Leon Stone

Veteran Waterfront Reporter

The design of ships of the future is a live topic with naval architects and marine designers because of the current demand for cargo vessels and the chafing at delays in port that prevent the most being obtained from each vessel.

Streamlining is invading the shipyards. But the question whether it is invading that field fast or far enough is the subject of debate among those who know the complex business of shipbuilding.

Expert architects and designers were employed in 1938 to draw up new designs for a rehabilitated United States merchant marine, a program calling for 500 modern ships over a ten-year period to replace over-age craft.

The result was a streamlined cargo carrier with a speed of 16½ knots an hour minimum—some were faster—compared with eight to ten knots in the older craft. Equipment for loading and discharging was of the latest type and the time of handling cargo was reduced considerably.

* * *

Then came the European war, and, later, the Lend-Lease Act. Speed was found to be essential. Ships were ordered for the emergency with the primary requirement of rapid construction. The Maritime Commission's program was speeded up and 705 Commission-designed ships will be in service by the end of 1943.

A demand for still other and newer ideas arose, and authorities clamored for modernized loading methods to cut down delay on each side of the Atlantic while cargo was handled for Britain.

Proposals for huge "ports" being built into the sides or sterns of ships so that a vast opening could hasten the loading and discharging of the ships, and thus cut down the time spent in port, were voiced in inland shipping quarters. But designers had an answer for each proposal, showing where ocean vessels could not survive the storms of the Atlantic if their hulls were weakened by additional openings that would have to be cut to meet such plans.

But the nucleus of an idea, already more than an experiment, is being watched keenly by naval architects and ship designers, who venture to forecast that liners of the future would more than likely be an outgrowth of that plan—the "sea-train" type of ship. This type is so arranged, with railroad tracks in the ship's holds, that entire trains of loaded freight cars are rolled into the ship, securely lashed down, and the vessel sails for destination. Such a line already operates out of New York, serving Cuba and the Gulf of Mexico.

* * *

Further than that, however, designers refuse to commit themselves. Facilities are available, they point out, both ashore and afloat, to handle all cargoes moving in or out within three or four days, at the outside. Delay caused by waiting a turn at a dock, or other reason, cannot be improved by having the entire side of a ship open, the designers point out.

Long experience with Atlantic storms show conclusively, they say, that a ship's hull must be solid to withstand the battering so often experienced. Stowing the cargo is equally important, they point out, and that is done easier when the cargo is lowered through a hatch and then distributed about the hold. As a matter of fact the United States Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation might refuse to allow a ship to sail that had huge ports in its side, shipping men declare.

But the future is another thing. Possibly the maritime world will develop a designer with functional ideas.

Soldier

"We must go through it—there is no way round."
Without heroics, quietly, you took
Your leave of us with never a backward look
At what might well have served as middle ground.
Courage is not that sudden flame alone
Which rises in the heart, beyond the need
Of wisdom, but a common cause and creed:
Pity and pride and purpose truly known.

If we lose sight of you, as well may be,
In the closed ranks, the solid wall of men
Between us and the dark alternative,
Let us resolve together solemnly
Never to break the faith or say again
That what you gave was not worth all to give.

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

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